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CANADIAN PREMIER REMAINS FIRM IN ATTITUDE ON STRIKE

Sir Robert Borden Declines to Reinstatement Civil Servants Who Came Out on Strike—Methodists Want Step Repealed

OTTAWA, Ontario.—Sir Robert Borden has received two telegrams from Calgary in respect of the government's action with regard to striking postal employees. One is from the Calgary central strike committee, and the other from W. Hollingsworth, secretary of the Alberta Methodist Conference. The first sets forth a resolution condemning the government's attitude in declaring that postal employees on strike at the present time shall consider themselves as having been dismissed from the service so far as the government is concerned, and shall under no consideration be permitted to be employed again by the Post Office Department. The promulgation of the order, says the committee, "represents a spirit of Prussianism." The resolution states further that the Brotherhood of Dominion Express Employees, as a result of the government's action, places itself on record as being absolutely in sympathy "with our comrades, the postal workers," and as utterly condemning the action of the government.

They demand an immediate public announcement from the government cancelling former notices, in favor of an expression of conciliation which will form the basis of an adjustment acceptable to all concerned.

The Premier Replies

In reply, the Prime Minister states that the government had always been prompt to give its best consideration to the demands of the public servants. In doing so it had no purpose to serve other than the public interest.

"The postal employees," he stated, "were bound to obligation and by oath faithfully to serve the people of Canada. They went out on strike in Winnipeg not in respect of any grievance of their own but in alleged sympathy with employees of private companies. They were given three days within which to return to their duty, and they were distinctly informed that they must make a choice between directions received by them from the strike committee and the duty which they owe to the people of Canada. Some of them returned. Those who persevered in the strike took their course deliberately, and with full notice of the consequences which would inevitably follow. In other western cities before any strike took place, a most distinct and positive intimation was given to postal employees that abandonment of their public duty, obedience to the directions of any authority, and participation in a sympathetic strike, would mean their retirement from the public service. The people of Canada cannot tolerate the proposal that under such circumstances civil servants shall be permitted to violate their engagements, to dislocate the public service, to occasion intense public inconvenience and suffering, and to put aside all respect for public duty."

"The government cannot reinstate men who have deserted their posts under such circumstances unless it is prepared to abandon all effective attempt to maintain the national service."

"Perpetuating Social Unrest"

The resolution received from the Methodist conference is as follows:

"This conference, while not expressing any opinion in this resolution as to the wisdom of the present strike of postal workers, would express its disapproval of the reported action of the government of Canada through the honorable the Postmaster-General, in accordance with which postal employees who are participating in the present sympathetic strike are to be debarred from their present positions in the department at the end of the strike and from again entering the service of the department without severe penalty. We believe this action of the government cannot but perpetuate rather than alleviate the social unrest and to be subversive of the principles enunciated by the commission upon labor legislation accepted by the Peace Conference in the preparation of which Sir Robert Borden is said to have had a leading part. We call upon the Government of Canada to repeal the above action. We are further of the opinion that employees of governments, municipal, provincial, and Dominion, must be guaranteed the right of effective protest against wrong conditions."

To this Sir Robert made the same reply as he sent to the strike committee.

Little Change in Strike Situation

SASKATOON, Saskatchewan.—Little change is noticed in the strike situation here. Street cars are not running, but there is a movement toward a rapprochement between the men and the city which owns the system in spite of the strike committee's orders for the men to remain firm in their refusal to return to work. All other utilities are running at normal, with no prospect of the strike spreading. The post office is fully manned, and there is no evidence of a strike, except that plumbers, carpenters, and some other artisans are idle. The situation here is regarded as giving

STREET RAILWAY BOARD IN SESSION

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The board created by President Wilson to study street railway financial problems has been appointed and held its first session yesterday. While the names of those who are members of the board have been temporarily withheld, it is understood that Louis B. Wehle, general counsel of the War Finance Corporation; President Mahon of the Amalgamated Associations of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America; and Edwin F. Sweet, Assistant Secretary of Commerce, are among them.

LABOR'S ATTITUDE ON PROHIBITION

One of the Topics Discussed at Anti-Saloon League Convention in Washington—World-Wide Dry Movement Urged

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The formation of an international prohibition league during the closing days of the present Anti-Saloon League convention and world-wide conference was forecasted at the opening session at Liberty Hall on Wednesday. This intimation was made following the arrival of a great number of foreign delegates to the dry gathering.

Threat to Introduce Martial Law

WINNIPEG, Manitoba.—The radicals' parade did not reach the Government Buildings on Tuesday, though it was planned on a more elaborate scale than others with a big sergeant in uniform with a drum walking alongside the color bearer. At the City Hall a police officer informed the leaders that the flag snatching and auto wrecking of the day before had produced such resentment that if they went to the buildings again and those scenes were repeated, martial law might follow. The men, however, paraded up Main Street and sent a delegation of 20 to repeat to the government their threats to have sympathetic strikes legalized.

Soviet action is still strong in the methods of the strike committee, for on Tuesday the manager of the Crescent Creamery planned to distribute cream for the first time since he was ordered by the strike committee. The creamery is depending upon members of the union to operate the plant. The police agreed there would be no sympathetic strike, and that they would permit special constables to be sworn in if the police commission would withdraw its ultimatum on the signing of the anti-sympathetic strike pledge. The issue went over until Saturday. All freight sheds are now open in railway yards and mails and other factors of government are working normally.

But the strikers are not defeated if one can believe the speakers at Victoria Park, and at five other central points. The leaders were cheered and told their comrades that they were winning. "Keep on doing nothing," they shouted, "and we shall win." P. J. Dixon, member of the Manitoba Legislature, was among the speakers and said, "Keep on doing nothing! The other side have more to lose than we have, and at the worst we will all starve together."

Montreal Situation Acute

MONTREAL, Quebec.—The Labor situation in Montreal took a turn for the worse yesterday when over 3000 workmen of Canadian Vickers Limited at Maisonneuve went on strike for a 44-hour week. The men have been restless for weeks, and several smaller strikes have already taken place. The big shipbuilding plant is completely tied up, and the men are in a determined mood. The strike is directed by the Marine Trades Federation. The plant of the Canadian Consolidated Rubber Company is also completely tied up by a strike of over 2000 workers on the same issue. A number of smaller strikes of glove makers, glass cutters, paper box makers, knitters, etc., are in progress, and about 600 barbers have been out, but are returning at better pay and shorter hours. Action has not yet been taken for a general strike, but the situation is becoming more acute daily. Altogether about 7500 are on strike in Montreal.

Demand for 44-Hour Week

TORONTO, Ontario.—Five hundred metal trades strikers presented a resolution to Sir William Hearst, Premier of Ontario yesterday, requesting that he immediately enact legislation granting the right of collective bargaining to the organized workers of the Province and also legislation enforcing a 44-hour week.

ARMY GROUP IN EAST PRUSSIA

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday).—A Berlin message states that an army group has been formed in East Prussia under General von Below. Mr. Gehl, its secretary, has been appointed the representative of the German Government for West Prussia, with power to treat directly with all authorities and private persons.

SUFFRAGE RESOLVE PASSED BY SENATE OF UNITED STATES

Vote Is 56 to 25 for Amendment to Constitution to Give Women the Ballot—Plans Laid for Early Ratification by States

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—By a vote of 56 to 25, the United States Senate yesterday adopted the Susan B. Anthony amendment to the federal Constitution extending the right of suffrage to women. The amendment will go into effect when three-fourths of the states have ratified. The vote was delayed as long as possible by the opponents of suffrage, who made several attempts to amend the resolution and who talked against suffrage for five hours.

How They Voted

For the resolution: Republicans—Capper, Cummins, Curtis, Edge, Elkins, Fall, Fernald, France, Frelinghuysen, Gronna, Hale, Harding, Johnson of California, Jones of Washington, Kellogg, Kenyon, Keyes, La Follette, Lenroot, McCormick, McCumber, McNary, Nelson, New, Newberry, Norris, Page, Phipps, Poindexter, Sherman, Smoot, Spencer, Sterling, Sutherland, Warren, Watson.—36.
Democrats—Ashurst, Chamberlain, Culberson, Harris, Henderson, Jones of New Mexico, Kendrick, Kirby, McEllar, Myers, Nugent, Owen, Pittman, Ransdell, Shoppard, Smith of Arizona, Stanley, Thomas, Walsh of Massachusetts, Walsh of Montana.—20.

Against the resolution: Republicans—Borah, Brandegee, Dillingham, Knox, Lodge, McLean, Moses, Wadsworth.—8.
Democrats—Bankhead, Beckham, Dyer, Fletcher, Gay, Harrison, Hitchcock, Overman, Reed, Simmons, Smith of Maryland, Smith of South Carolina, Swanson, Trammell, Underwood, Williams, Wolcott.—17.

Pairs—Penrose, against, with Calder and Townsend for it; Shields, against, with Ball and King for it; Martin, against, with Gerry and Johnson of South Dakota for it; Pomeroy, against, with Gore and Colt for it; Smith, Georgia, against, with Phelan and Robinson for it.

Senator Reed Talked Long

The resolution was called up by James E. Watson, Senator from Indiana, chairman of the Woman Suffrage Committee of the Senate, immediately after the Senate met.

James W. Wadsworth Jr., Republican of New York, spoke at length against it, as did Frank B. Brandegee, Republican of Connecticut. Ellison D. Smith of South Carolina, in a long speech against the amendment, urged the adoption of an amendment offered on Monday by Oscar W. Underwood, Democrat of Alabama, referring it to a popular vote in the States before its ratification. He declared that the federal amendment would violate state rights.

Charles S. Thomas, Democrat of Colorado, spoke for the amendment, and James A. Reed of Missouri held the floor for two hours urging its defeat. The Underwood amendment then was beaten, 28 to 52. Edward J. Gay of Louisiana, Democrat, attacked the measure by which other states would be granted the women under the resolution. He declared that the suffragists were obliged to submit it to a vote of the people, and offered an amendment giving the states exclusive right to extend suffrage to women. His amendment was defeated, 19 to 62.

Hoped to Vote in 1920

The suffragists at once began planning their campaign to have the amendment ratified in the various states in time to permit the women of the country to vote in the 1920 election. They are counting upon the speedy ratification of the amendment by the legislatures of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Massachusetts and Wisconsin, which are now in session. A campaign will be launched to have the legislatures of other states meet in special session to ratify the amendment. The vote by which suffrage passed the Senate today was the fifth taken in the upper branch of Congress during the 41 years since the measure was first introduced.

In 1877 a vote showed 16 yeas to 34 nays; by 1914 the amendment had gained a majority of one, but still lacked 11 votes of passage; in 1915 it failed by two votes and last February it failed by a single vote.

PETROGRAD IS SAID TO BE SURROUNDED

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday).—A Vienna message states that Nicolai Lenin has addressed a proclamation to the Hungarian proletariat declaring that Petrograd is completely surrounded and that the Bolsheviks cannot hold it.

CHICAGO TELEPHONE RATES

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Telephone rates are to be advanced in Chicago through the discontinuance of flat rate phones within the next 48 hours.

DR. KOO'S DEPARTURE FOR UNITED STATES

PARIS, France (Wednesday).—Interest in the Shantung affair shows no abatement among prominent Chinese, who make no secret of the fact that they are thoroughly aroused over the decision of the Peace Conference. The recent departure of Dr. Wellington Koo, Chinese Minister to the United States, it is learned from an authoritative quarter, is connected with the effort to influence Washington, when the treaty comes before the Senate. The view is firmly held that the Senate will make reservations on the Shantung agreement before ratifying the peace treaty.

NO DENIAL MADE OF TREATY LEAK

Acting Secretary of State of the United States Admits Charge Cannot Be Controverted—Investigation Is to Be Made

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Revelations made on the floor of the Senate to the effect that certain financial groups in Wall Street secured copies of the treaty of peace, which is denied to the Senate, and that these interests are using the information for their own purposes, may lead to important political developments within the next 48 hours. William E. Borah, Senator from Idaho, says he will read the treaty into the record in 48 hours if the Department of State refuses it.

The State Department is not in position to deny the statements made by Senator Borah and Henry Cabot Lodge, Senator from Massachusetts. In fact, Frank L. Polk, acting secretary, admitted yesterday that it would be impossible to controvert the statement made by Senator Lodge, the minority leader. Mr. Polk declared that he could not explain how the treaty leaked out. Gilbert M. Hitchcock, Senator from Nebraska, ranking Democratic member of the Foreign Relations Committee, declared after a conference at the State Department that the document must have been stolen.

Department Had Two Copies

Only two copies came to the department and one of these was handed to the Japanese Embassy to be transmitted to Tokyo. Without the consent of the President, Mr. Polk could not submit a copy to the Senate. It is understood that steps have been taken to secure a copy from the "special financial interests" in New York who are charged with exploiting it.

"Publication of the treaty through the Congressional Record would, it is believed, widen the breach between the Administration and the Republican Senate."

Inasmuch as an understanding exists between President Wilson and representatives of the great powers in Paris that the treaty shall not be taken public until it is completed, it is taken for granted here that there must be good reason for this course. It is known that in Great Britain, France, and Italy there are elements which are vitally interested in particular sections of the treaty. Should political agitation follow publication of the text there is some apprehension that the delegates in Paris might be put in a very embarrassing position.

Investigation Planned

After his conference with Mr. Polk, Senator Hitchcock, realizing the delicate situation that had arisen, introduced a resolution authorizing the Foreign Relations Committee to begin an investigation immediately and to report to the Senate by what channels the treaty leaked out and what interests in Wall Street were making use of it. No attempt was made to block it.

DRAFTING OF ALLIED REPLY TO GERMAN PROPOSALS BEGINS

General Impression That Modifications Have Been Introduced Which Will Enable Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau to Sign

PARIS, France (Wednesday).—Dr. Karl Renner, chairman of the Austrian peace delegation, has left for Innsbruck, accompanied by three financial delegates to confer with Dr. Gustaf Bauer, chief of the Labor Department. He is expected back at the end of the week. The drafting of the Allies' reply to the German counter-proposals has begun, and the general impression is that modifications have been introduced which will enable Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau to sign the treaty.

PARIS TRANSPORT SERVICE TIED UP

Omnibus and Tram Employees Cease Work—Motor and Aeroplane Builders and Cloth Workers Have Joined Strike

PARIS, France (Wednesday).—The number of persons now on strike in and around Paris is computed as between 250,000 and 300,000. Omnibus and tram employees have ceased work so that Paris is practically without means of transport, though yesterday a few trains managed to run on the Metropolitan. A meeting at the Ministry of Labor between metal workers' representatives and employers is taking place today.

The large store "Le Printemps" has had to close its doors, on the day of the opening of a bargain sale, owing to a strike of its employees. Other trades in which strikes are in operation are sugar refiners, motor builders, dressmakers, aeroplane builders and cloth workers.

There is no doubt that an attempt is being made to make the strike a political movement. The proletariat is being urged to fight for the preservation of the triumphant working class revolutions in Russia and Hungary. The Allies are denounced as enemies of the new society and the peace treaty is declared the outcome of demagogued imperialism.

At a meeting yesterday afternoon of the Metropolitan underground employees, in the Bois de Boulogne, demands for a minimum wage of 450 francs a month, holidays and pensions after 15 years' service, were put forward.

A Bordeaux telegram announces that 20,000 shipworkers have ceased work and the down-tools movement is spreading to Grenoble and Clermont, and to the industrial centers of Savoy and Isere.

Question of Reparations

PARIS, France (Wednesday).—Experts on territorial questions and reparations met with the Council of Four today.

Transportation of Foodstuffs

PARIS, France (Wednesday).—(Havas).—The allied military authorities informed the Supreme Economic Council yesterday of steps taken to prevent the German Government from stopping the transportation of foodstuffs to Poland by way of Danzig. The council considered the recommendations of the blockade section concerning restrictions to be imposed on Austrian trade with Germany, Hungary and Bolshevik Russia.

"No Inclination to Yield"

BERLIN, Germany (Tuesday).—(By The Associated Press).—The correspondents at Versailles of most of the Berlin newspapers write pessimistically today under the impression that the Allies will answer the German counter-proposals with an ultimatum which will make it impossible for the Germans to sign the treaty.

Question of Responsibility for War

BERLIN, Germany (Tuesday).—(By The Associated Press).—Prof. Hans Delbrueck, Gen. Count Max Montgelas and Professor Weber, German experts at Versailles, have drawn up a long memorandum on the question of responsibility for the war which will be presented as a reply to the entente commission's report on the subject. The memorandum argues the necessity of submitting the question to an impartial commission for investigation, and denies there was a secret plot between Berlin and Vienna to destroy Serbia. It says that the German Government could not accept the efforts of

INTEREST IN LABOR SECTIONS

Members of the Senate learned confidentially on Tuesday that the treaty covers 208 pages and contains about 80,000 words. Great interest centered around the labor sections of the treaty. They are said to create a permanent labor conference composed of four delegates from each signatory nation, of whom two are chosen by the government, one by the labor organizations and the fourth to represent the general public. The labor conference, it was said, would have such wide powers that it would have jurisdiction over the question of immigration and even send the league's army into any country to handle labor disputes.

This labor power, however, in the opinion of many senators, would be so revolutionary that it is not believed the Peace Conference would for one moment sponsor it.

German Finance Minister's Views

LONDON, England (Tuesday).—A German wireless states that in an article in the Berliner Tageblatt, headed, "The Moral Duty of the German Nation," the State Finance Minister writes, "If we sign the peace treaty, knowing that consequences can be drawn therefrom by our enemies, we surrender ourselves and it will serve us right. That we do not wish and will not do. We will not allow ourselves to be frightened by an invasion of the enemy. We will bear their despotism with moral dignity."

Terms Reported Unacceptable

VIENNA, Austria (Wednesday).—The Austrian Government has decided unanimously that the peace terms presented at St. Germain on Monday are unacceptable. The Neues Abendblatt says:

The Austrian Cabinet met today to consider the peace terms and was in session until late at night. Printed copies of the summary of the terms were given to all members of the National Assembly.

Text of Peace Terms Circulated

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Wednesday).—The German Government is circulating the full text of the peace terms throughout the adjoining neutral countries. The volumes, carrying the text in German, are prominently displayed in Scandinavian bookstores. They were issued by the German Admiralty printing establishment. The text is carried also in an exact copy by photo-lithographic process of the original received by the German delegates. The book entire makes a volume of 415 pages.

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Sir Edward Grey, the British Secretary for Foreign Affairs in 1914, who offered to mediate, because it doubted his powers to check the warlike aspirations of Russia. Emperor Nicholas' proposal to refer the dispute to The Hague also failed. It is said, be a use on the same day that the proposal was made the mobilization of 13 army corps was ordered. Russia's imperialistic policy, the memorandum argues, made war with Germany inevitable. It says that Germany's naval policy was of such a nature as to arouse the distrust of Great Britain.

German Finance Minister's Plan
BERLIN, Germany (Tuesday)—(By The Associated Press)—Dr. Bernhard Dernburg, Minister of Finance, has evolved a plan to raise for the government 7,000,000,000 marks a year by means of a "government working hour," according to the Neue Zeitung.

The plan provides that each worker in Germany shall labor an hour each day, for which the employers will pay a proportionate wage plus one mark overtime. The extra mark will go to the government. Dr. Dernburg estimates that there are 21,000,000 workers.

The only objection to the plan is said to be that the Cabinet may decide that it violates the eight-hour day with which the government has gained much popularity.

Attitude of German People
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
BERNE, Switzerland (Tuesday)—A telegram from Berlin says the government has discovered that the German staff sent circulars throughout the Nation with the object of finding out the attitude of the people in case hostilities were resumed. The government is reported to have wired to the general staff to prevent any further maneuvers being attempted. The government added that it does not approve of such circulars and looks upon them as an attempt to infringe upon the government's rights.

Chile Favors League
SANTIAGO, Chile—Chile will adhere to the League of Nations, as it embodies the fundamentals of universal peace, President Sanfuentes declared at the opening of Parliament. He said that the era of peace opened by the armistice of 1918 would be crowned by a peace which would benefit the world.

INVESTIGATION OF WAR DEPARTMENT
United States Lower House of Congress Passes Resolution for Inquiry Into All Contracts and Expenditures

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—No opposition was made by the Democrats in the House of Representatives yesterday to the plan of the Republicans for an investigation of all contracts and expenditures of the War Department from the entrance of the United States into the war to date and the resolution creating a committee to investigate was passed 341 to 0.

The Democrats did, however, object strongly to the representation allowed them on the committee. The resolution introduced by William J. Graham, Republican from Illinois, provided for ten Republicans and five Democrats. Despite their efforts to increase the number of minority members, the original number was adopted, 197 to 155. The investigation will be conducted by the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department, which will be enlarged and of which Mr. Graham will be chairman.

"The investigation may take six months or longer," said Mr. Graham. "We are anxious for a speedy report to stop the extravagance in the War Department, where expenditures today are larger than during the war." He denied that there was any "politics" in the resolution.

Edward W. Pou, representative from North Carolina, charged that the Republicans were endeavoring to make capital for the election of 1920. "If there has been any rascality, we are as eager as the Republicans to uncover it," said he, "but you will find when this investigation is finished that the war has been admirably managed."

In answer to the assertion by Finis J. Garrett of Tennessee that in steel and sugar investigations, Democrats had given the Republicans larger representations than the Republicans were willing to concede now that they were in power, Philip B. Campbell of Kansas replied that those investigations were industrial, while this one was political.

The Democrats took up this remark and accused Mr. Campbell of confessing the real nature of the investigation, but he explained that he used the word political in the sense of governmental.

James C. Cantrill of Kentucky asked, "Instead of playing politics over the war, why don't the Republicans come forward with a program of constructive legislation for the problems of today?"

Frank W. Mondell, Republican floor leader, answered that investigations of large expenditures are customary, and besides the public he thought, wanted to know how the billions were spent to win the war.

The committee will probably be named today and will be divided into five sub-committees to look up as many main phases of the investigation.

AMERICAN TROOPS RETURN
ARHANGEL, Russia (Tuesday)—(By The Associated Press)—A contingent of the American infantry which has been serving in northern Russia boarded a transport today for the United States. These are the first American troops to sail for home.

CHINA'S DESIRE TO BE GREAT REPUBLIC

David Z. T. Lui Tells of the Country's Immense Resources and Constructive Plans, and Asks United States' Support

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
NEW YORK, New York—Are the people of the United States afraid of the moral awakening of 400,000,000 Chinese people?

This question, asked by David Z. T. Lui, secretary of the commission sent by the Chinese National Board of Trade in the United States in 1915 and now in this city in connection with the Young Men's Christian Association, was received with shouts of "no" and great applause by 2000 members of the Merchants Association at a luncheon yesterday. American enthusiasm for China was evident throughout Mr. Lui's speech. He did not refer specifically to the Shantung agreement, but along the lines where he said there was clearly apparent a defiance of all autocracy and implicit trust that the people of the United States, eventually, will not stand by silent while China's sovereign rights are appropriated by Japan. The greatest applause, accompanied by cheers was aroused when Mr. Lui said: "In China we believe that from now on no country will continue to be ruled by a king, an emperor, a czar, a kaiser, or a mikado."

Fighting for a Republic

"I have been asked, since coming to this country," Mr. Lui began, "whether China is still a republic. I am very happy to extend to you the greetings of the Republic of China. In China for the last two years we have been fighting against militarism, against autocracy, and for constitutionalism and democracy. We have been fighting for exactly the same things that you people and the people of Europe have just fought for, and have just won a decided victory for. You may want to know how it is that it takes two years to carry on our fight without victory. We are sure of victory, but so far we have not been able to win it because the militarists in China today and for the past two years have been assisted, instigated, abetted, and helped by the militarists of another country. The militarists of another country recognized that a strong and united Republic of China will be a hindrance to their most ambitious program, which I have no time to describe to you this afternoon."

"If China had been left alone, I am perfectly confident that those of us who stand for constitutionalism and democracy must have won the same kind of victory that you have won on the battlefield. We are fighting to have a republic, and nothing else. We want to join you in your program to make this world safe for democracy. At present we have in China about 7000 miles of railroad, but in our reconstruction program we have put down the construction of 100,000 miles of railroad. We have put down the construction of 1,000,000 miles of macadamized roads, the extension of telegraph lines, of telephones and wireless all over the country, and agricultural reforms, and a plan to operate all the mines in China."

Great Construction Program

"I suppose you are well acquainted with the unlimited natural resources in our country. Take coal: We have enough coal in one of the provinces in North China to supply the entire world at its present rate of consumption for not less than 300 years."

"When we are going to put into operation this extensive construction program will not America have plenty of opportunities in our country? We are not only wanting to have a republic, but a republic on a sound and firm basis. We believe just as firmly as you do every country in this world must be ruled by its people. So the Chinese people today are rapidly awakening to their own responsibility, not only to China, but to the rest of the world. China is going to carry out her program with dogged determination."

"What sort of determination is that? Let me tell you of just one instance. In China we know that opium is a tremendous curse. So we wanted to get rid of it. We had a large stock of opium in Shanghai. We determined we must get rid of it. We constructed three big furnaces in Shanghai. We burnt all the opium in three days and three nights. The market value of the amount of opium burnt was estimated at not less than \$25,000,000. That is the kind of determination with which we are carrying out the program of our Republic."

Friendship for United States

"Last October, when I was in Canton in South China I received a cablegram from Dr. Mott of the International committee of the Y. M. C. A. He appealed in the name of the American people for China to subscribe \$100,000 gold to the United War Work campaign. I said to myself that we must respond to that call. But I saw my country being torn asunder politically. It didn't look very hopeful for us to raise that amount. I do not mean to suggest that China does not have \$100,000 gold, nor do I mean to leave an impression that Chinese are unwilling to give \$100,000. We went and organized the campaign. Politically China was divided, but in this effort to respond to the appeal of your people, China was absolutely united. We surprised ourselves in finding that we were able to remit to this great city no less than \$1,300,000 gold. We could not stop the people from the distant provinces sending in more money every day. "I refer to this not with any boast-

ful spirit. Why did the Chinese people subscribe so generously. We realized that you were raising \$170,000,000, so we quickly came to the conclusion that it was not the money that you were asking of China or the Chinese people, but it was the expression of our appreciation of your friendship. It is because of that that our people subscribed to this fund.

"In one city in central China what did they subscribe? Over 300,000 coppers. A copper is worth about two-thirds of your cent. Why didn't the people subscribe dollars and tens and so on. The money was not given by a few millionaires, but by the men, women, boys, and girls because they wanted to show their friendship."

Moral Awakening

"Are you afraid of the moral awakening of 400,000,000 Chinese people? I am sure you are not. But there are some people who are afraid of it and who are obstructing it. "What we have been doing and are still doing in China is trying to bring about this moral awakening—this moral awakening. Our people are convinced that if we have any friend in this world, your people are our best friends. In this hour of dire need, we are turning to you, our best friend, for cooperation, for assistance and for support. Will you not lend us your helping hand in this hour in order to bring about a complete moral awakening of our people? That moral awakening will not be a menace to the welfare of the world, but will be a blessing. It is something not to be feared, but to be welcomed. Will you help to welcome that?"

IDEA OF RHINELAND REPUBLIC OPPOSED

Over 100 Members of German National Assembly From Districts in Question Vote Against Separation From German State

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—A Berlin wireless message states that a semi-official report of June 1 announces that placards were posted in Mainz and Wiesbaden on Sunday proclaiming the foundation of the Rhineland Republic, including Rhineland, Rhenish Palz, Rhenish Hesse, and the principality of Borkenfeld, with the seat of government provisionally at Wiesbaden and eventually at Coblenz.

The proclamation was signed, says the report, by the labor committees of Rhineland, Nassau-Rhineland, and Pfalz but no names were attached. It was not circulated in Coblenz and Cologne, and but few papers in the occupied regions referred to it, though those that did expressed approval.

From another source it is reported that the proclamation refers to the establishment of an old Nassau Republic in Wiesbaden, a Rhineland Republic in Coblenz and a Pfalz Republic in Speyer.

In Wiesbaden, the wireless message continues, the inhabitants tore down the posters immediately and but few people actually saw them. The people as a whole have received the announcement calmly and there is no trace of political excitement.

The only incident occurred in Mainz, where the authorities restrained the occupants of an automobile, who arrived to post up placards apparently by order of the French commandant of Wiesbaden.

On Saturday over 100 Rhineland, Rhine-Hessian and Pfalz members of the German National Assembly and Prussian Diet, representing all parties, met to express their views regarding the attempt at independence in the Rhineland.

After four hours' exhaustive discussion, the idea of separation from the German state was unanimously rejected. Until the conclusion of peace there can be no change in the constitutional relations between Prussia and the other German states.

Summary of American Third Army

COBLENZ, Germany (Tuesday)—(Associated Press)—Regarding the Rhineland Republic, today's summary of intelligence issued by the American third army says:

"The events of the last few days which have culminated in a definite attempt at Wiesbaden to proclaim a Rhineland Republic, independent of Prussia but nevertheless part of the German federation, might be regarded as in the nature of comic opera were it not for the fact that they involve the deliberations at Versailles to a certain extent. To the Imperialoberver the importance of the movement consists chiefly in the opposition which has developed against it.

"One sees no concerted hilarious greeting of this proffered freedom from Prussian rule, but one does see and hear much to the contrary. It would seem that if in the course of events the Rhineland is to become independent of Berlin it will require a set of German apostles better known than those who hitherto have been fathering the movement."

Protest From Rhineland Deputy

VERSAILLES, France (Tuesday)—Mr. Proft, a Socialist member of the German peace delegation, has gone to Berlin to protest against the formation of the Rhineland Republic. He is a deputy from the Rhineland.

Order Issued for Dr. Dorton's Arrest

BERLIN, Germany (Tuesday)—The German Government has issued an order for the arrest of Dr. Dorton, president of the new Rhineland Republic, the North German Gazette announces.

PROBLEMS ARISING AFTER THE HARVEST

Mr. Hoover Presents Statement to Peace Conference Dealing Also With Steps to Be Taken to Liquidate Food Control

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—Herbert C. Hoover presented a memorandum to the Peace Conference today dealing with the steps to be taken for liquidation of the present world food control, and with the economic problems arising after the approaching harvest. A committee consisting of Lord Robert Cecil, Etienne Clementel, Dr. Silvio Crespel, Mr. Hoover and Cartier de Marchionne was appointed to study the question.

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—(By The Associated Press)—All the important governments of the world, with the exception of that of Argentina, have guaranteed prices of wheat to farmers, and all the European governments having subsidized the bread supply it is considered probable here that commerce in wheat will remain in government hands next year and that there will be little private trading. The American members of the Supreme Economic Council, however, believe there is no necessity of continuing centralized control of the distribution in Europe.

The question of food control after peace has been signed has been discussed by the economic council. Herbert C. Hoover and the other American members who oppose control take the view that, as there will be no food shortage after the next harvest, food control as it now exists is unnecessary. Mr. Hoover contends that normal trading should be reestablished throughout the world, as no guarantees exist for other commodities, and that if attempts are made to control prices in other commodities production will be stifled and a shortage created.

The last food ship under the direction of the American Food Control Organization will leave the United States late in June, unless there should be a decided change in the world's affairs and some new legislation is passed by the United States Congress, it is indicated here. No law is now in existence authorizing the participation of the United States in food control activities after the signing of the peace treaty, and American food experts believe it desirable that the financing of food transactions should be handled by bankers and that dealings should be permitted through regular channels.

Statement by Mr. Hoover

A statement issued by Mr. Hoover says the bread budget balances, but the surplus of the American crop of wheat and rye this year will be needed.

Other figures gained from the survey made by the organization and various governments indicate that the sugar crop in eastern Europe this year will be 65 per cent of pre-war normal, the wheat and rye crop 77 per cent, and the vegetable harvest about normal. Since the war, it is estimated, Europe has lost 18,400,000 cattle, 39,000,000 hogs and 8,600,000 sheep.

After estimating the European consumption of wheat and rye at 2,250,000,000 bushels, of which about 700,000,000 bushels will have to be imported, the statement continues:

"The available breadstuffs to Europe from the producing countries will probably lie between 770,000,000 and 850,000,000 bushels. It would appear, therefore, that the world's bread budget will balance next year, but within narrow margins. In any event, the present indications are that the American bumper wheat and rye crops will be needed. The principal importing European governments have all guaranteed their farmers prices at higher levels than the American guarantee and all are involved in bread subsidies. There will not be much likelihood of much private trade in wheat next year outside of government buying."

European Sugar Production

"The European production of sugar will be apparently about 65 per cent of the pre-war normal, and before the war imports averaged 2,500,000 tons per annum. The buying power of the people so greatly affects the consumption of this commodity that no estimate of the probable import demands can be forecast. The crops of potatoes, peas, beans, cabbage and other vegetables promise to be about pre-war normal."

"Our survey of the food animals shows that, compared to pre-war conditions, there is a net decrease of 18,400,000 cattle in the 98,300,000 in the herds before the war, a decrease of 39,000,000 swine from 69,300,000 and a decrease of about 8,600,000 sheep from the pre-war total of 109,800,000. The number of horses also has greatly diminished. The cattle in central Europe are probably on an average a year younger than before the war. The decrease in sheep in enemy countries is very large, but there is an increase in other areas due to the tendency to substitute animals that do not require imported food for those that do require it."

"At the present moment while the number of cattle shows a decrease of 20 per cent the dairy and beef production is probably not more than 50 per cent. If the supply of foodstuffs during the next year permits the normal feeding of even the reduced herds, the meat and fat conditions of today will be immensely ameliorated. The volume of demand for animal-product imports not only depends upon the supply of feed, but also on buying power, the recuperation of the herds, and the substitution of tropical vegetables and fats."

Feed Crops in Europe

"As to the feed crops in Europe for animals, it is too early to forecast."

crop prospects. To all appearances, about 75 per cent of the usual yield will result. The pre-war animal food imports into Europe, outside of Russia, of coarse grains and seed cakes, were more than 20,000,000 tons; and during the war these imports have fallen to as low as a rate of 6,000,000 tons per annum. With the diminution in herds, the feed imports should not return to the pre-war normal.

"The use of vegetable oils, largely of tropical origin, for human consumption, has greatly expanded during the war. There has been an enormous extension of the oleomargarine and substitute lard manufacturing facilities, the butter consumption of some countries in Europe having reached about where the butters of vegetable origin comprise 70 per cent of the total supplies as against 30 per cent before the war."

"Taking all factors together, every evidence points to continued large imports of animal products, provided the resources can be found to pay for them. The exporting countries as a whole possess considerable increased herds and the oil production of the tropics is capable of large expansion. It appears that there is against meats and fats a fair balance in the world's ledger."

"More than 85 per cent of Europe's import food bill is covered by bread, meats, fats, sugar and feedstuffs. There is enough prospective surplus of these in the world next year to meet the world's essential needs."

Problem of Peace and Finance

"The problem of securing to Europe the necessary imports next year is a problem of peace and finance. Without both it is hopeless and without peace there could be no finance. If they get peace, a moderate helping hand in raw materials, machinery and in some instances currency reorganization and temporary food credits, the countries of Europe will soon recover their export industries and make themselves self supporting. The 15 new governments that have sprung from the old central Europe have been slowly evolving during the period since the armistice from the absolute perils of revolution of economic destruction, and of demobilization of transportation, but so far without the possibility of the export of private credit. Under these circumstances, they have had to be fed from the outside, their distribution has had to be arranged for them and they have had to carry largely on credit from the United States or starvation on a wholesale scale would have ensued. Europe would have been plunged into an anarchy from which it would not have recovered in 10 years."

"In addition to this, we have had also to carry the large burden of feeding the Allies on credit. Few people realize that during the year ending next July we will have supplied Europe with \$2,750,000,000 worth of food, and that the whole of this has been supplied by our national government, except perhaps all \$400,000,000. "With peace, all European states can manage their own transportation and distribution, and, therefore, continuance of the world's food control as it exists today is unnecessary. In fact, each of the new governments has under our encouragement not only established its own food administration, but they are also establishing buying commissions abroad in preparation for handling their own buying and transport problems the moment peace is signed."

THE NEWCASTLE SPEECH

After describing the government's exertions and difficulties regarding the enormous ammunition supply called for by the war, Mr. Asquith dealt with the circumstances in which the Newcastle speech was delivered. Prior to its delivery, he said, Lord Kitchener wrote, as a result of a talk with Lord French, that the latter had stated that with the present supply of ammunition he would have as much as his troops could use on the next forward movement. Turning finally to Lord French's intimations that it was he who brought about the formation of the Coalition Cabinet, Mr. Asquith pronounced the claims ridiculous and read a letter from Lord French to himself, dated May 20, 1915, declaring that no general in the field had been better supported by the head of his government than had the writer by Mr. Asquith.

PRESIDENT RECEIVES COMMANDER OF NC-4

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—President Wilson today received Lieutenant-Commander A. C. Read, commander of the NC-4; Commander John H. Towers, who was in charge of the flight of the three seaplanes which attempted to fly from the United States to Europe, and Lieutenant-Commander P. N. L. Bellinger, commander of the NC-1. He congratulated them and expressed pride in the work they accomplished during the flight.

The American naval airmen also were received by Georges Leygues, the French Minister of Marine. They were accompanied to the Ministry by Admiral William S. Benson, United States Navy, chief of naval operations. They left at noon for England.

HONORS FOR EPISCATO PESSOA

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Prior to his departure on Friday for Portsmouth, en route for Lisbon, whither he will travel on the battleship Benbow, Episcato Pessoa, president-elect of Brazil, was received at Buckingham Palace by the King today and is to be entertained by the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House. On his way to the Carlton Hotel from Victoria Station, where he arrived after crossing the Channel from Boulogne yesterday, he was driven in a royal carriage and escorted by a detachment of the Royal Horse Guards.

PORTUGUESE PARLIAMENT OPENS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LISBON, Portugal (Tuesday)—Five thousand persons were in attendance today at the opening session of Parliament. Gen. Correia Detrets was elected president of the Senate and Col. S. A. Cardoso was chosen president of the Chamber of Deputies.

RESULTS OF MADRID ELECTIONS

MADRID, Spain (Tuesday)—Virtually complete returns on the elections held on Sunday show that Conservatives will have 201 out of 422 seats in the lower house of the Spanish Parliament. Liberals 129, Regionalists 22, and Republicans 19 with 31 scattering.

FRENCH EXPORT QUESTION

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—(Havas)—The French Cabinet today approved the removal of nearly all restrictions on exports from France.

ASQUITH REPLY TO VISCOUNT FRENCH

Former British Premier Characterizes Charges Against His Government as Partial, Incomplete, and Seriously Misleading

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—Mr. Asquith spoke today at a luncheon at the Connaught rooms, attended by many prominent Liberals and arranged to afford the former British Premier an opportunity of further replying to Viscount French.

Applying himself to his theme without preamble, Mr. Asquith declared that he did not hesitate to characterize Lord French's narrative as incomplete, partial, seriously misleading and patently at variance with his own statements and written utterances in the past. Moreover apart from everything else, he said, the whole proceeding was of the worst example and in flagrant contradiction to the best traditions of their public service and was also manifestly repugnant to the elementary rules of fair play.

He had the utmost confidence, Mr. Asquith continued, that a complete disclosure of all the facts was the one thing needed for an absolute vindication of the charge of supineness brought against his government.

Testimony Requires Scrutiny

As to Lord French's testimony, he added, it required at least close scrutiny. In the speaker's opinion, for instance, his account of the Battle of Le Cateau was wholly irreconcilable with the facts or with Lord French's own published dispatch, while the account of Lord Kitchener's Paris visit in August was a travesty on the truth.

He was glad to know, Mr. Asquith said, that all contemporary documents will be published shortly, and meanwhile he could say that Lord Kitchener went to Paris as a result of the message from Lord French indicating that he contemplated a movement which, in the government's opinion, would have left their allies in the lurch in the moment of their extreme need.

Returning to the main charge against his government, Mr. Asquith pointed out that on the day following his Newcastle speech, Mr. Lloyd George, in the House of Commons, passed in striking review the efforts made by his government in the prosecution of the war, and as for the provision of shrapnel instead of high explosives, it was the result of deliberate decision, reached after a full inquiry by the best experts, and neither Mr. Asquith nor anyone had been able to consult had heard of any demand from Lord French for high explosives before the war.

The Newcastle Speech

After describing the government's exertions and difficulties regarding the enormous ammunition supply called for by the war, Mr. Asquith dealt with the circumstances in which the Newcastle speech was delivered. Prior to its delivery, he said, Lord Kitchener wrote, as a result of a talk with Lord French, that the latter had stated that with the present supply of ammunition he would have as much as his troops could use on the next forward movement. Turning finally to Lord French's intimations that it was he who brought about the formation of the Coalition Cabinet, Mr. Asquith pronounced the claims ridiculous and read a letter from Lord French to himself, dated May 20, 1915, declaring that no general in the field had been better supported by the head of his government than had the writer by Mr. Asquith.

UNITED STATES AND COSTA RICAN REVOLT

SAN SALVADOR, Salvador—United States marines have been landed at Puntarenas and Port Limon, Costa Rica, because of the revolution against the government of General Tinoco, according to dispatches printed in newspapers here.

The revolution in Costa Rica has been in progress two months. Forces

recruited from political exiles formed bands along the Nicaraguan frontier near Lake Nicaragua and advanced southward. Puntarenas is on the Pacific coast of Costa Rica and is the Pacific terminus of the railroad extending across Costa Rica to Port Limon, which is the most important harbor on the Atlantic side.

No Official Report Received

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—No information regarding the reported landing of United States forces in Costa Rica had reached either the Navy Department or the State Department yesterday, and Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, said he doubted any landing had been made. If any men were sent ashore, they were sailors, as the only marine detachment in the vicinity is the legion guard in Nicaragua, and officials said it could not be moved without specific authority from Washington.

NEW BRITISH LOAN IS TO BE FLOATED

Chancellor of Exchequer Secures Authority for Its Issuance and Proposes to Disclose Details Regarding It in a Prospectus

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

WESTMINSTER, England (Tuesday)—In the House of Commons on Monday, J. Austen Chamberlain, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, secured authority for the issuance of a new loan, details regarding which will be disclosed in a prospectus he proposes to issue immediately after the Whitsun recess.

The proposal evoked little discussion and Sir Donald Maclean and J. R. Clynes united in wishing the loan success.

Mr. Clynes, however, deprecated any further borrowings as being harmful to the Nation's interests and predicted that the House and the government would hear a great deal more about the levy on capital before long. Subsequently a bill agreed to between the government, employers and the trade unions for the restoration of pre-war trade practices was read for the second time.

During the debate Sir Robert Horne reminded the House that the bill only renders observance of pre-war custom obligatory for 12 months and said he would not like members to be under the apprehension that the measure involved any reversion to pre-war custom which impeded output.

Mr. Clynes, who followed, fully concurred as to the necessity for an increase rather than a decrease of output and other members expressed acquiescence with the measure as being a redemption of government's promise to trade unions. Major Woods and others, however, pointed to the great sacrifice on the part of the women demanded by the measure. Captain Loseby remarking in this connection that excellent as the trade unions had been in many respects, they had been almost barbaric as far as the women were concerned.

Mr. Clynes for his part agreed that women must be given an opportunity of taking their proper place in industry as a right and not as a favor and thought amendments might have to be discussed regarding both the position of unskilled men and the position of women.

SOLDIER PREFERENCE

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The legislative Committee on Reconstruction yesterday voted to report, slightly modified, a bill introduced by the Soldiers and Sailors Commission to require private contractors on public work to give preference in the matter of employment to war veterans.

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A combination any housewife will find most valuable.

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Beautiful Suits, Coats, Hats
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The



Sarah

Broad, brown, billowy Sarah lived at "fifty to forty Cottage, in the rear," but we never knew that mysteriously labeled dwelling save through her tales. She left her remote precincts to come once a week on Thursdays and Fridays to do our washing and ironing. We looked forward to those Friday nights in the summer when Sarah, dressed in her old blue and white, would come to the wash tubs in the smooth-worn wooden tubs in the daytime, insisting that having her hands in the suds kept her cool—and daytime held no mysteries for us, not even in the darkest corner of the cellar.

It was those Fridays when Sarah ironed at night that we enjoyed, usually a whole long summer of enchanted Friday nights, for Sarah never ironed in the daytime in summer if she could help it; it was too unspeakably hot in that stifling, southern town, even for old Sarah. On those sultry nights everything seemed to be limp, the leaves of the moonvine hung dank and still waiting for a breath of breeze, the June bees feebly spluttered round the dim cellar light or idly kicked their listless feet in the air as they lay on their backs on the floor, and even the persistent locusts seemed to grow weary of their shrillness and whir their wings a little less energetically in the hot stillness.

But the more limp everything else appeared to be, the livelier grew old Sarah. Nights like that meant no hardship to her, they merely turned her to that abundant supply of cheeriness so generously and unconsciously imbibed in her "bringin'-up" on the plantation down in Kentucky, and she fairly radiated the tender warmth of a never failing good nature. Besides, she "purfurred" to iron at night, spending the day in leisurely amiability.

Sarah (but you must never think of her except as "Sarah") had charm of a peculiar and that meant no hardship to her, they merely turned her to that abundant supply of cheeriness so generously and unconsciously imbibed in her "bringin'-up" on the plantation down in Kentucky, and she fairly radiated the tender warmth of a never failing good nature. Besides, she "purfurred" to iron at night, spending the day in leisurely amiability.

But now, her mysterious charm comes to light. Sarah had had a master, had been bought and sold like a piece of rope—"just lak dat ole clo'es-line yonder in the corner." To talk to an erstwhile slave was, to our budding imaginations, almost as good as chatting with a pirate—they had full many stirring adventures in common, the main difference in our opinion being that the pirate ruled imperiously where the slave, poor thing, cringed.

But Sarah, to our amazement, had never spent any of her time cringing. No, siree; she wasn't that sort. When the Yankee cavalrymen rode their horses up to the great house and demanded the surrender of her Rebel master, Sarah, who was then but 16, resisted all cajoling and finally the threats of her captors, and, far from cringing, defied them—whereupon they struck her up by the heels. When she came to this part of the story, as she always did when we "pestered" her, we gloried in her bravery, and suffered in agonized joy while she dragged us through the last half hour of that Yankee visit before they finally rode off without her dear Marse Charlie. He escaped that date, but a Yankee bullet found him later on at Shiloh. Sarah's iron had a singular way of moving slowly over the glossy lenses when she spoke of this, and one time her eyes grew strangely misty and she forgot to slide it along altogether till some one poked her arm, but by that time she had scorched the cloth.

It was after the war that she accompanied "Missy" on her trip to the Holy Land—Old Sarah was no "ornery nigger," she was "traveled"—and she spoke with authority when she told us that Lot's wife really had turned to a pillar of salt, "cause I done spit on my finger an' tasted it, an' it done tasted salty." Being of a most pronounced turn of mind on the subject of religion, this actual pillar of salt flavored her entire conception of the miraculous and no tale was ever too astonishing to be "de gospel-truth." Nor was a tale ever too wild to be thoroughly relished by her awestruck audience.

Occasionally she spun us a yarn about her sail on the sea of matrimony which, being of youthful years, we couldn't appreciate, and at these times we noticed that she steered always for the same port, as it were, the port being no other than "Mistah McCrity's." Her jubilation over her five successful matrimonial essays was another point on which we were a little vague, but the fact that "Mistah McCrity" had been the crowning achievement of a well-rounded life, and that she had wed him in "Miss

Benham's pink satin dat fit me lak de paper on de wall," seemed to obviate any sadness that might otherwise have lingered.

Raising children and making waffles were her specialties and, for a combination of accomplishments, they could hardly have been more perfect. Some of her families had been disappointments, but the twins, Lily and Narcissus, made up for all the rest.

Her chuckle never forsook her. It began in little ripples way deep down inside of her somewhere and rose to spattering gusts of merriment that threatened to shake her generous proportions apart; to begin this performance it was a performance to see her bending up and down, clapping her knees, and emitting these sounds, gave you the queerest feeling of never really having to see the joke—y'generally did see it, but it wasn't the least bit necessary, the joke was just laughing with Sarah, and no matter how gayly you laughed, you never laughed half so heartily as she. It is easy to picture her down at the end of the long yard standing where the pink sweet peas grew thickest, beaming to herself as she shouted snatches of hymns between mouthfuls of clothsplains, the remains of "Mistah McCrity's" straw hat jammed down on her gray hair, her apron flapping as wildly as the white sheets her capable fingers caught and deftly fastened to the line.

She remains secure in our affections today. Long trousers and long skirts



It was those Fridays when Sarah ironed at night that we enjoyed

have not driven her from our happy recollections and, if we all gathered round the ironing board in the cellar again some hot night, her adventures would thrill us, and her laughter make us as merry as it did when we were still counted among the little people.

THE ATTIC WINDOW

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The two doors of the attic window opened widely outward, and there, just across the valley, was the hill. It was the hill which appealed to the owner the first day she saw it. Other attics might have wider and more beautiful views, but no other gave just this particular picture of the hill framed, as it were, between the open glass doors of the dormer window.

The attic was a large room with sharply sloping roof, from the midst of which this dormer window stuck out proudly. It was no ordinary window, for it had glass sides, so that you could look out in three different directions. The room, too, had possibilities, and these were apparent to the owner at the first glance. Soon she was installed there, and it was then that she began to learn more about the hill.

It was never the same two days together; indeed, it varied from hour to hour; until one came to know and love it one would have laughed at the idea of such variety. The outline was the same—a long, irregular slope, with a thin fringe of trees growing along the edge silhouetted sharply against the sky. Tidily minded people said that the hill would be better without those ragged-looking trees, but the owner of the attic loved every one of them, and appreciated the sturdy growth which would stand firm against the great gales of winter.

The Changeable Hill

Lower down, the grass-covered slopes gave place to little larch and beech woods; but the greater part of the upper face of the hill consisted of one huge quarry; and the angles and roughnesses, where the stone had been blasted out, gave it an air of severity and precipitousness which the surrounding hills lacked. The golden-brown stone, cut and chipped into ledges and facets, caught the light in a very wonderful way. Often after sunset its whole surface would glow with reflected glory, till it shone all rose and amber, or diffused color like a great opal; then, as the glow faded, detail was blurred, till at last all that was visible was the blue denseness of its mass standing out against the clear sky.

Midsummer Moon

In the summer nights the moon would come suddenly up from behind those lesser slopes where the railway crossed the ridge of the Cotswolds on its way south, in the most unexpected way; at first just a sense of brightness, so vague one could hardly define it, then a rim of deep corn color, till finally the whole great round appeared above the dark edge of the hillside and

hung like some vast lantern in the soft blue dimness, which yet was never wholly dark. On these nights the valley was filled with swaths of filmy mist through which the upper part of the hill loomed extraordinarily lofty and majestic.

Sometimes when the sky was covered with rolling gray clouds, driven onward by the wind, the hill would assume a new character. Then it seemed wonderfully near, as though one could toss a pebble on to its slopes from the vantage ground of the attic window. Every detail would stand out with curious distinctness; frowning and lofty, it seemed to lose its brilliance and to become dun-colored, grass and quarry alike. Sometimes a shaft of pale sunlight breaking through the clouds would strike its surface, turning it for a moment to gold; then the great rain clouds would sweep down over it, veiling it from view, and the wind would shriek round it, till finally silence fell; and next day, maybe, all the tumult would be over and the hill would be again serene, calm, and far away.

But perhaps the best time of all was the early spring. Then the larch woods were softly brown, just waiting to burst out into fresh green needles; the sap had risen in every branch and twig, the elms in the valley were budding and burgeoning, the lovely shapes of the trees softly veiled, yet revealed, through the film of coming leaves. Just across the road, yet clearly seen from the attic, stood a row of dark pine trees; beyond them, in welcome contrast, orchards just coming into bloom; the road itself wound over a little bridge and away were Shurdington Hill on the left, Churchdown to the right, and beyond, faintly blue in the distance, the far hills of Wales. In the foreground the hill, half concealed by the mist which foretells the first hot day.

LEONARDO DA VINCI AND TOURS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The commemoration of Leonardo da Vinci was to have been simultaneously observed with due pomp in Rome, Florence, and Paris, but at the last moment these celebrations were countermanded, so that the only festival which took place in memory of the great artist, scholar, poet, and mathematician, began at Tours on May 2. The Archeological Society of Touraine had, on this occasion, organized in its Antiquity Museum, at St. Place Poire-le-Roi, in the former residence of the great "argente" of Francois I, an exhibition of Saint Catherine of Alexandria.

On Sunday, May 4, the admirers of Leonardo undertook a pilgrimage to Amboise, under the guidance of Mr. Paul Vitry, one of the curators of the Louvre, where Francois I had placed the Château de Cloux at the disposal of the great artist, together with an annual pension of 700 golden ecus, which, representing 35,000 francs in modern French currency, was, at that period, indeed a princely gift.

Leonardo arrived in Touraine in the spring of 1516, after having passed through Fontainebleau, Orléans, Blois, and Tours. He must have been struck by the softness of the incomparable sky of Touraine, of which Joachim du Bellay chanted at about the same period on returning from Italy, celebrating the gray slate roofs of his native province in sonnets which remain amongst the gems of French poetry of the sixteenth century. Leonardo had heard of the far-off Loire country through his old protectors and friends, the Marshal and Cardinal of Amboise, whom he had met during their wanderings throughout Lombardy. And after the passing of Cesar Borgia, not experiencing the security to which he aspired in order successfully to pursue and conclude his lifework, Leonardo remembered the descriptions of his French friends and he had hoped to find in France the security which he had found in Italy.

In 1517 and 1518, important sums were spent on the Château de Cloux, in order to make it more comfortable, more than 15,000 livres being paid to a certain Blauden who was specially charged with the repairs of the Castle of Amboise. Once settled at Cloux, Leonardo rarely left it, except to undertake a few excursions and to go on to Romorantin to study the ground of the famous and much-discussed canal which was to connect the Loire with the Seine and the center of France with Italy—and of which he was to be the engineer!

In the lecture which Chauvine Bois-breut gave on May 6 at the Town Hall of Tours on Leonardo da Vinci, the eminent lecturer drew a vivid picture of the existence of the great artist in the Castle of Amboise, where he continued to draw views of the castle and plans for its reconstruction, as well as other plans for the building of Chambord, which was not begun then, but which already occupied the thoughts of Francois I.

It is perhaps to be regretted that circumstances prevented the commemoration of Da Vinci from being observed in the great art centers of the world—Rome, Florence, and Paris—with all the grandeur worthy of so great a genius. Yet from a sentimental point of view, the quiet, solemn, little ceremonies which were organized at Tours, and at Amboise by a few artists, writers, and dilettanti, are far more satisfying to the artistic sense than would have been any less intimate celebration, from which the precious qualities of quiet and simplicity might perhaps have been excluded.

FLIGHT

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Go forth! Move ever forward
Into the space that sings
Into the upright presence
Into the day of wings:
Where the soaring thought takes up
ward

Its wide free-pinioned flight
And the stars of promise shine afar
In the velvet glow of night.

The wild geese travel northward:
They travel northward so—
"Whither away, ye fliers free,
Whither away ye go?"
Bound for the silent places,
Bound for the streams ye know,
Where the heron calls to the night
winds

Flying, flying low,
And the wild geese fly far overhead
In leader-changing flights
Through length of days and nights
To where lone waters flow.

North, far north they travel
To Canada's lone shore.
To its prairies, lakes, and rivers,
And the mountain valley floor,
Ye seek the lofty, untracked way
And finding, forth in faith content
Ye fly the way ye know.

And we:
We ask ye whither,
Whither the way ye went?
Away! Away!
On swift wings speed onward,
We follow where ye go.

Italy's Air Post

Translated from Noi e il Mondo, Rome
In Italy, public and private energies seem to turn to the question of aerial postal service and transportation. All official commission has created a code for the air, and has laid out a vast network of aerial routes which start from the Maritime Alps and from the Julian Alps, descend the Mediterranean Coast and the Adriatic to Oran. One route connects all the cities of the frontier, other routes cross the Apennines and join the coast routes. Along the lines now ready there are more than 80 hangars and as many intermediate landing places.

It is the design to connect the cities of the continent with the islands; and there already exists the Rome-Naples route. Some days ago an enormous biplane carrying 10 passengers, covered the distance between Milan and Rome in four hours and 45 minutes, landing comfortably at Genoa. Arrangements are advancing rapidly for the practical operation of a postal air line including Naples, Palermo, Tunis, Tripoli. But there is still much to do.

Let us consider Italy's geographical position among her three seas, with her islands on the west, and on the east the coasts of Dalmatia and Albania, the broad gateway to the Balkans and Asia Minor, extending into the heart of the Mediterranean along a part of whose southern shore lies her colony, Libya. Let us consider all this, together with the utilization of commercial aviation in the colony, and the innumerable civilian services to which aviation may be applied, and it will be easy to understand what an advantage it will be to the country to increase aerial traffic.

IN CENTRAL ARABIA

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—At a recent meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, Mr. H. St. J. B. Philby, C. I. E., gave an account of a journey which he made during the early summer of 1918 in the heart of Central Arabia. Mr. Philby traveled in Arabia for about a year altogether, crossing the peninsula from the Persian Gulf to the Red Sea; but he confined his lecture to a particular detour which he made in southern Nejd.

Mr. Philby has the fault, at any rate from the point of view of his audience, of being tantalizingly modest. He carried his hearers step by step through the desert on his journey in the Nejd, and gave remarkably interesting information with regard to the settlements on the oases, the clay-built villages, the marvelous lake near Saïh, a perennial sheet of water unique in the desert, and the natural reservoirs, locally reputed to be bottomless, which are found in the Quair district and probably nowhere else in Arabia.

But there was something missing in all this. It would have been extraordinarily interesting to hear more of how Mr. Philby and his party lived and were equipped, something of the life and character of the people who dwell scattered about in the desert, something of his daily experiences. Commander D. G. Hogarth, the well-known archaeologist, who spoke later in the evening, gave one or two glimpses of Mr. Philby. For instance, he said that, when he arrived at the end of his journey, he was indistinguishable in dress, appearance, manner, or speech from the Arabs who formed his escort; and the lecturer,

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it is true, did show a picture of himself in Arab dress, in which all traces of the European had vanished. But such details only whetted one's appetite for more.

It would have been interesting, too, to hear from Mr. Philby some of the political aspects of his journey, but it has to be remembered that this journey was undertaken during war time, no doubt with the object of attaining definite political ends, and has been the subject of an official report. This would naturally impose restrictions on Mr. Philby. But it is to be hoped that at some later date he may be at liberty to give a fuller account of his explorations, together with details of political aims and results.

A remarkable achievement it certainly was, and one which fires the imagination. Mr. Philby was the second European to cross the Arabian peninsula, his only predecessor having accomplished this feat about 100 years ago. He has been able to correct much of the information given by William Gifford Palgrave, who explored parts of Arabia in 1862, and whose account has proved, whether consciously or unconsciously, extremely inaccurate.

But the visions of the future called up by this journey have far more interest than the correction of past misconception or inaccuracies, valuable as this may be. With the development of Mesopotamia, Arabia will assume a new importance. What is to be the future of those tractless sandy deserts, or of the tiny oases, and of the Bedouin tribes who inhabit them? Will the coming of Mesopotamia of modern methods of irrigation and agriculture mean the gradual civilization of all Arabia? Will the splendors of those lost cities buried by wind-blown sand be renewed once more? Will the desert blossom like the rose?

LETTERS

Communications under the above heading are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

(No. 728)

China and Japan

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

I have read with deep interest your editorial "Self-Determination in Theory and Practice," and I felt a great degree of satisfaction in the trenchant way that you stated the situation and the principles involved in the Chinese-Japanese issue. I think it is fair to say that the settlement of that issue will yet prove to be what Wellington Koo, Chinese Minister to the United States, said, i. e., "the acid test of the League of Nations."

Is it not interesting that Japan should avow her ambition to be successor to Germany, to secure all the rights wrested by Germany from China, and to enlarge those leases and privileges in line with Germany's ambitions? And yet, it is not strange when one knows the history of Japan for the last generation, and how Marquis Ito and his commission went abroad in '81 to study foreign governments, and came under the influence of Bismarck, and recommended that the Japanese Government should be planned after that of Prussia. They adopted, not the Divine Right of Kings, but made the Mikado divinity, and required the worship of his likeness by the small boys in school. The Japanese Diet was the Prussian Reichstag over again. The control of army and navy retained in the hands of just a few elder statesmen, the cabinet responsible to them and not to the Diet; an entire vote that hardly exceeded 1,000,000 for a population of 55,000,000; the idea of the State inculcated through public schools as supreme over the rights of the individual; the few controlling the government industries, communication, the press, and the very thought of the people. It's only natural that a people educated in that way should not have the comprehension to understand that a new trend has begun in human affairs, and that the peoples of all nations are struggling and hoping for a new era in which justice and righteousness—not might and mightfulness—should be the ideals.

The most deplorable and discouraging situation is the weakening of the United States as a friend of justice and of the oppressed Chinese people. We have stepped back a long way from the policies outlined by John Hay. The struggle begun in the European war must go on. It is very much as Lincoln said in the days of the Rebellion: "These United States cannot exist half-slave and half-free." One might carry the idea farther and say: The states of the world cannot exist half democratic and free and half autocratic and servile. There is an irrepressible conflict that cannot be settled in any peace conclave between these fundamental principles. The Chinese people are democratic through and through; they may be coerced for a day, but if the weak, passive Koreans cannot endure it more than a few years, it is reasonable to expect that a great race, with a great history of wonderful achievements in literature, art, invention and government, will spin out the secret treaty bargaining of the statesmen of the Peace Conference? As an international policy it would be far better for the United States to commit itself to understandings and alliances with those people who are fundamentally democratic, taught to be so by their sages, habituated to be so by the practice of their village life and the rule of their elders. We found before the beginning of the war that treaties made for unscrupulous advantage in trade on occasion become "scraps of paper," but treaties, I venture to think, which rest back on the fundamental convictions of all the people, can no more be overturned than can Gibraltar.

The settlement of the Far Eastern question as compounded at the Peace Conference is a league of iniquity. What have the people of the United States in common with the government of Tokyo, which patterned entirely after that of Prussia? The conception of trusteeship of the Japanese statesmen is such as I have found expressed in a number of experiences with prominent Japanese in Tokyo. It amounts to this: "If I am a trustee you commit the whole matter to me. If you want to inquire or determine conditions of trusteeship, then evidently you do not trust me. Since you do not trust me, I am free to do as I please with it." And that is the same psychology of trusteeship that will express itself again in China. They promised to return Kiaochow before they attacked. The reasons for returning it were increased a hundredfold after the days when the promises were made. However, we are assured Japan will keep this promise as she has always kept her promises. Ask the Koreans the way they do it. Ask the Chinese who were assured by Premier Okuma, by cablegrams to America at the time the 21 demands were being forced upon China in secret, that Japan was only a friend of China, and never wished her any ill-will. At the very time these assurances were being given to the American people the Chinese Government at Peking were threatened with dire calamities if they should dare to divulge any of the secret conferences or demands that were being made on China. Japan will keep the pledges as she has always kept them. What does that mean to anyone who understands Japanese history or international relations in the Orient? There is an ironic ring about such a pledge.

I want to express my gratitude to you for the trenchant way in which you are showing up the situation in The Christian Science Monitor. You are rendering a real service to the cause of democracy and humanity.

(Signed) JOHN E. WILLIAMS,
New York City, May 9, 1919.

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A SYRIAN BRIGAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The following is an extract from a letter from an officer in a British infantry regiment at present in camp in Syria:

"We had a little bit of excitement . . . when the Admin. Com. on horseback, booted, spurred, and revolvered, looking a pukka little soldier in fact, came galloping up to our camp and told us to 'stand to' at once, as some Muhammadans had risen up against some Christians in a village up in the hills about six miles away! The whole of the Rayak garrison 'stood to,' and a squadron of the Herts yeomanry rode out to the village with three Hotchkiss guns to quell this unseemly disturbance. Just after tea a Herts yeoman dashed up to me with a frantic message from the O. C. troops (the colonel of the H. Y. I. informing me that serious trouble was expected, in fact, a general rising against the Christians, and, incidentally, the British. I was to report to him immediately if there was any disturbance in Hoshaka Village, and also to keep a wary eye on the 'Gypsey' Labor Corps, who are camped quite close to us! My answer was, 'Righto, but where are you?'—which he must have thought either too laconic or too ridiculous, because I never got an answer to it! However, we 'stood to' (officially) all Thursday night, and, of course, nothing happened as far as we were concerned.

"Apparently the actual facts are as follows: A very notorious mountain brigand has been knocking about this part of the world for the last 10 years or so, descending periodically from the hills and committing all sorts of atrocities. He carried on his old games during the war while the Turks were here, and caused them no end of annoyance. When the Turks and Germans had to retreat hastily from here, he turned on them and shot about 600 of them as they were trying to escape through the hills. After the departure of the Turks, four days elapsed before the arrival of the British, and this brigand took advantage of them by looting all these villages and stealing everything he could lay his hands on.

"Then when we arrived, he made himself out to be a peaceful sort of citizen, and applied for a commission in the Hedjaz Army. He got it and soon rose to the rank of captain, eventually becoming A.D.C. to the Hedjaz Military Governor of Moallaka (about five miles from here). He kept this estimable position till Thursday afternoon, when he paid a visit to this village where the trouble took place. He . . . became fired with the lust for loot. Whereupon he pulled himself together, murdered nine harmless Christians, and pillaged their houses. Hence the excitement.

"In the fighting that ensued he was wounded, but managed to get away and has vowed to raise a thousand men and to come back and burn all these villages to the ground! Consequently, poor old H.—the Admin. Com.—who has spent the whole of the war with a garrison battalion and never seen a bit of active service in his life—thinks this is the biggest stunt that ever happened, and keeps asking me if my Lewis gun is in good order!"

I want to express my gratitude to you for the trenchant way in which you are showing up the situation in The Christian Science Monitor. You are rendering a real service to the cause of democracy and humanity.

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OFFICIALS ROUSED BY BOMB ATTACKS

United States Department of Justice Spreads Net for Perpetrators—Immigration Chief Sees Need of New Legislation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Public indignation over the latest act of terrorism against officials responsible for the enforcement of laws in restraint of anarchy is finding effective expression along two main lines. The government is exerting itself as never before to identify the guilty persons, and Congress is in a mood to pass legislation which will not only make prosecution more comprehensive, but will close the door of immigration to the enemies of organized government.

As one of the men who planted bombs in eight cities was destroyed when a bomb exploded at the home of A. Mitchell Palmer, Attorney-General of the United States, in Washington on Monday night, the efforts of government agents and police from several cities are centered here to find the clues that will identify this man and through him identify other members of the band. Officials of the Department of Justice express confidence that the arrest of the conspirators will be accomplished soon.

According to one official, the men and women of known anarchistic sentiments either have a remarkable morale, because nobody has been found who would confess knowledge of the plots, or the generality of anarchists actually know nothing about the bomb outrages this week and in April, which, in that event, must be executed by a comparatively small group who so far have eluded detection, though acting in concert over a wide territory.

A Caminetti, United States Commissioner-General of Immigration, sees in this activity of anarchists abundant vindication of the stringent immigration bill which was introduced in Congress by Albert Johnson, Representative from Washington, with the approval of the Bureau of Immigration. The bill would require all immigrants to register for provisional admittance and any immigrants found to be undesirable could be deported. Aliens now in this country also would be registered and so give the government a better opportunity to determine their fitness for citizenship.

"The law needs to be strengthened also to give the bureau closer supervision over sailors who come to this country on foreign vessels," said Mr. Caminetti. "This is the only gap now open to anarchists. We, of course, detect and turn back many dangerous aliens, but unquestionably some are getting into the country by working their passage over as sailors and deserting their ships."

William J. Flynn, formerly chief of the United States Secret Service, was at work yesterday as chief of the bureau of investigation of the Department of Justice, following his appointment to this position Tuesday by the Attorney-General. His long experience in the kind of work furnished by the bomb plots leads officials to expect gratifying results before long.

"While other bombs may be placed, the efforts will not continue long," it was stated, "because it is confidently anticipated that in not many days—perhaps hours—practically all the terrorists will either be in custody or in hiding, to be run down at leisure."

FIGHT CONTINUES ON DAYLIGHT-SAVING LAW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The efforts to repeal the Daylight-Saving Law, through a rider to the Agricultural Appropriation Bill failed again yesterday. Gilbert N. Haugen, Representative from Iowa, chairman of the Agriculture Committee, was compelled to abandon his efforts to have the bill passed with a daylight-savings repealer attached to it. The appropriation bill was passed yesterday, so that the repeal forces must now fight the question on its merit and as a separate resolution.

John J. Esch, Representative from Wisconsin, chairman of the Interstate Commerce Committee, before which hearings are now being held, declared that the committee is about equally divided on the question of reporting out a repealing resolution. "The fight is developing into a big issue," he said. The United States Chamber of Commerce joined forces with the American Federation of Labor in opposition to the repeal in a letter to Chairman Esch on Tuesday. This protest against repeal pointed out that 32 legislatures had been requested to adopt memorials for the repeal of the law, but that only four such memorials were actually adopted.

BIDS FOR ARMY MEAT TOO LOW

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The War Department has been unable to find a satisfactory market in this country for the large amounts of canned meats it has on hand. G. W. A. Hare told the House Military Affairs Committee yesterday. Dumping the large amount of meat owned by the War Department on the market would not only mean a big loss to the army, but it would be disastrous for many business interests, he said. "It would undoubtedly drive many small grocers out of business," he insisted.

"The amount of meat held by the Government is now about 141,000,000 pounds, valued at \$40,000,000," he continued. "All our efforts to dispose of the meat in this country brought bids

offering about 40 per cent of the cost to the government, and we have been of the opinion that this is too large a sacrifice."

"Foreign demand, however," he said, "has already bid for about 70 per cent of the total supply at prices slightly under the government cost. Rumania is willing to take nearly the entire supply, and offers treasury notes in payment."

AVIATION AS AID IN UNITING AMERICAS

Possibilities Discussed at Pan-American Conference—Edward N. Hurley Plans to Take 700 to South America on Liner

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Shipping and aviation as factors in promoting better trade relations in the western hemisphere were the principal subjects before the Pan-American Commercial Conference yesterday. Edward N. Hurley, chairman of the United States Shipping Board, announced that the board intended to establish trade routes for the new United States mercantile marine that would include ports in every country in Central and South America.

Mr. Hurley disclosed a plan to take a party of 700 citizens of the United States on a trip to these ports in November, using the transport Mount Vernon, which formerly was a German liner, the Kronprinzessin Cecilie. It will be a trip of education as well as to encourage commercial relations. He said the board hoped to introduce liner ships in the South American trade that were known there before the war.

The possibilities of the aeroplane in developing commerce was discussed by Augustus Post, secretary of the Aero Club of America, who declared that "commercial aviation has started by leaps and bounds to exceed the tremendous development made during the time of war, which put aeronautics 20 years ahead of what it would have been without this stimulus to inventive genius."

Plans are now under way by the United States Post Office Department and by private concerns for establishing aerial mail routes between the United States and Cuba and other countries to the south. Otto Praeger, second assistant Postmaster-General, advocated further development of parcel post and international money order service between the United States and South and Central America.

MAINTAINING GERMAN TROOPS IN LETVIA

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

BASEL, Switzerland (Wednesday).—A press dispatch from Berlin announced that the allied governments have handed the German armistice commission at Spa a note regarding the maintenance of German troops in Letvina.

The note specifies that a line will be drawn to mark the extreme limit for the withdrawal of German troops. General von der Goltz will be left in command under the following conditions:

He will facilitate in Letvina the creation of a coalition government in which all parties will be represented according to their importance.

Letvian troops must be given back their arms in three months. The government is to be granted all facilities to execute the mobilization.

A fortnight's delay is allowed for the acceptance of these terms. During that delay the allied governments will decide whether General von der Goltz is to be kept in power.

IRISH RESOLUTION FAVORED IN SENATE

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The Senate Foreign Relations Committee yesterday reported favorably on Senator Borah's resolution urging the Peace Conference to give a hearing to Irish delegates. The committee amended the resolution by eliminating a reference to the "Irish Republic," on the ground that it might constitute a recognition of the Republican Government.

The resolution calls on the American peace delegation to lay before the conference the request of Count Plunkett, Arthur Griffith and Edward de Valera, Irish peace delegates, that they be permitted to present their claims for Irish self-determination.

SCHOOL APPOINTMENT VETOED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DETROIT, Michigan—Mayor Couzens has vetoed action of the Board of Education in appointing Dr. Randall J. Condon of Cincinnati as superintendent of public schools. In response to a delegation of teachers and principals of city schools who commended his act, Mayor Couzens said that he had learned that 90 per cent of the teachers were opposed to the appointment. "If Detroit has not yet developed a man big enough for the place, it is time we put one there and helped him grow to the job," the Mayor added.

LABOR TO DISCUSS RAILROADS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Announcement was made in the weekly news letter of the Illinois State Federation of Labor that a big Labor mass meeting will be held in Chicago on June 8 to consider the question of government ownership of railroads. Glen E. Plumb, attorney for the railroad brotherhoods, will be the main speaker.

EUROPE DESCRIBED AS OBJECT LESSON

Frank A. Vanderlip, Former President of National City Bank of New York, Warns Capital to Be More Liberal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The greatest question in the world today is the adjustment of the differences between Capital and Labor, and it must be approached with an understanding and liberalism on the part of employers surpassing anything of this sort that they have shown before. So Frank A. Vanderlip, former president of the National City Bank declared yesterday in the first speech he has delivered since the announcement of his resignation.

Mr. Vanderlip after his recent return from Europe made a speech on European industrial conditions in which he handled the situation with what some of his friends since then have called pessimism, but which liberals have regarded as an encouragingly honest attempt to face facts in an endeavor to find a proper and speedy solution of the problems involved before it is too late.

Object Lesson to United States

Yesterday he told the Merchants Association that he could not alter the picture of Europe he had presented as in the midst of vital changes, a Europe which presents to the United States an object lesson, invoking from thoughtful students of world affairs the realization that prompt measures to meet these changing conditions are necessary. The speech took on added interest from the fact that in the period between his first address since his return and yesterday his resignation had been announced. The resignation has caused considerable comment. The announcement was laconic and later reports of friction were denied.

Mr. Vanderlip in his two speeches has shown that his experience in Europe has made him more liberal in his views than most American financial leaders. The radical Socialists have welcomed the fact that he sees bolshevism for what they have always insisted it was.

A Question of Hunger

"You know," he said yesterday, "we would all be Bolsheviki if we got hungry enough. Some people have been calling me a pessimist, but if you could share my opinion of the opportunity that America is going to have in the world, the opportunity of service, of responsibility and recompense, you would be the most optimistic crowd of men ever gathered under one roof. This is based on the supposition that Europe is going to gather herself together and start back toward a normal life under the present capitalistic system of society. Remember, I am not sure that Europe is going to do that, but if Europe does, then our position is the most favored that any nation ever had."

Mr. Vanderlip's praise of British stamina, which he said, was standing by now as sturdily as at any time when England, during the war, had her back to the wall, was received with enthusiastic applause. This applause was repeated whenever he extended similar appreciation of England.

Mr. Vanderlip began by saying that he believed that "a hurt had come to Europe that might be greater than any hurt measured by the destruction of war."

Disorganization Complete
"That hurt," he continued, "is the disorganization of the whole industrial machine of the continent and in a lesser degree of England. The disorganization is astoundingly complete. Flowing out of their lack of production, out of the idleness and want and the hunger, there may come forces more terrible than the war itself."

"It is not altogether hunger and want which has produced bolshevism, because you find the present order of society questioned, and questioned by a considerable minority in every European country, including England. There has come to be suspicion of the efficacy of higher wages in the minds of a great many workers. They organize, they strike, they get advances and they find they have no more comfort than they had before. The cost of living has risen in many cases more rapidly than even the rapidly-rising wages and there is a grave suspicion in the minds of a great body of workers that there is something wrong, something by which you can apparently hand them higher wages, but so manipulate the value of what you pay the wages in that they are worth no more to the man who earns them; and with that suspicion in the minds of men, there is always inflammable material."

"All Europe is a great manufacturing community. Very few of the countries of Europe are self-sustaining so far as their agricultural production is concerned. Europe must operate its factories if Europe is to live. There is not agricultural production enough to feed the people. The population has been built up on an industrial system by which the raw materials from abroad are passed through the factories, sold abroad, and enough obtained to buy more raw material and the amount of food necessary for the workers."

"That is where a disorganization of markets, a disorganization of the labor situation, great difficulties in getting raw material, almost insurmountable difficulties of domestic transportation, disorganized currencies, vast taxation obligations, have all united to really disorganize in a very complete manner the markets and the factory production of Europe."

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by going to work. And Europe is idle to a terrible degree at the present time. Europe must start producing. She is going to need help to do it. The main duty and burden of giving her help will lie with us. Some other nations can help. In the main we must give Europe credit, not credit to rehabilitate her treasuries, which are very empty, but credit to rehabilitate her manufactures, credit in the form of raw material, of machinery, of a certain amount of food, of equipment for her railroads.

"We are going to be the financial center of the world, I think. I don't think that that's going to come easily or as a matter of course. London has been the financial center of the world in modern times, and has well discharged her obligations to the world in that respect. But no matter how well worn the channels of world business are, the world financial center must be able to pay its bank balances in gold if international depositors want it so paid."

Requirements of Foreign Trade

"Our advantages are not going to be financial alone. We are going to have a vast foreign trade, but we have got to learn one thing, that foreign trade is not exclusively disposing of something you have got. Our necessity in becoming a great international trading nation is to find other people with goods that we are prepared to buy. Goods must, in the main, be paid for in goods. We cannot go on accumulating gold on accumulating currencies, and we do not want to. We must open our markets so that other peoples can have an opportunity to pay for things that they want, else they cannot buy the things that we have."

"We are going to stand, if Europe comes back, the nation which is the reservoir of the world's credit, the storehouse of raw material. There never was that combination before in history. Here we have got the great richness of both and back of that, our manufacturers have a condition that is unmatched and never was matched in all the world. They have got this great homogeneous market of America, 105,000,000 people who wear the same kind of hats, and the same kind of shoes, who haven't a tariff barrier, who have no barrier. We have got this vast market in which we can build up mass production as it cannot be built up anywhere else in the world and then overflowing from our domestic production, we can go into the markets of the world, and I believe, be invulnerable. I can see no other way."

"Today we are making steel in the United States \$20 a ton cheaper than it is being made in England. The high cost of coal, the high cost of transportation, the advance in wages have all culminated there in raising the cost of production. Just think of that simple market statement, \$20 a ton cheaper production of steel in the United States than in England."

Must Share With Labor

"I believe these rises in wages in England have been absolutely necessary. I think England's differential in the industrial markets of the world has been under-paid labor, and I believe she has lost that differential because she must now pay labor better. But there is a lesson we might well take home. We cannot have under-payment of labor here either. The nation that dominates the world is going to be the nation that brings about harmonious relations between Capital and Labor."

"I believe the greatest question in the world today is this adjustment of differences between Capital and Labor. It has got to be approached with an understanding and a liberalism on the part of the employers that goes further than anything we had heretofore; but if it is so approached, and if we can add to these other tremendous advantages that this Nation has, a real understanding between Capital and Labor which will bring Labor gratefully to his job, will make Labor see that production is for Labor's benefit, and the greater the production, the greater the benefit, then I believe that Labor can have a greater share than ever it has had, and that Capital can have a greater share too. The greatest opportunity that America can have is to reach that settlement."

RAILWAY JUNCTION REPORTED CAPTURED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Wednesday).—The Estonian Press Agency states that a considerable portion of the Pskoff-Petrograd Railway is now firmly in the hands of the Russian Northern corps operating against the Bolsheviks, and that in eastern Livonia the Estonians have captured the railway junction of Schewanenburg.

Fall of Petrograd Discounted

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Wednesday).—Reports emanating from Berlin and elsewhere that Petrograd has fallen are discounted here, as Bolshevist propaganda is still being transmitted from the wireless station at Tsarskoe-Selo, five kilometers from the Gatchina-Petrograd railway.

Autonomy of Mongolia

LONDON, England (Wednesday).—General Semenov, leader of the Cossacks in eastern Siberia, has called a congress which has declared the autonomy of Mongolia, according to a wireless dispatch from Moscow. The congress, the Bolshevist message added, elected General Semenov "Grand Duke of Mongolia."

AGRICULTURAL BILL PASSED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The \$31,600,000 Agricultural Appropriation Bill was passed yesterday by the House with only one dissenting vote and sent to the Senate. A proposal to direct the House committee to increase the \$1,500,000 appropriation for farm demonstration work by \$1,000,000 was defeated.

HONORS AWARDED BY COLUMBIA

University Confers Degrees Upon Viscount Ishii, George Arliss, Edward Page Mitchell, and Maj.-Gen. Enoch H. Crowder

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Japan is conscious of rectitude in her attitude toward the nations and peoples of all the world, said Viscount Ishii, Japanese Ambassador to the United States, at the alumni luncheon given yesterday as part of Columbia University's one hundred and sixty-fifth commencement exercises. The Ambassador received the degree of Doctor of Laws, Ambassador Ishii specified that he made this statement "in no spirit of bravado or apology."

Columbia awarded 125 degrees to the graduating class, the largest number in her history, and she awarded B. A. certificates to the men who were allowed to graduate although they had gone to war. The alumni service flag bore 4051 stars.

President Nicholas Murray Butler said that "unless all signs fail, the war has taught a new respect for discipline and has reestablished in the minds of men some ancient convictions that had lately shown signs of weakening. A self-disciplined nation made up of self-disciplined men and women, training its youth to discipline through self-discipline is a nation that is building on a sure foundation not only for prosperity, but for that happiness, that usefulness and that satisfaction which give to prosperity its real significance."

Only Lasting Peace

Viscount Ishii said in part: "I take it that your action in honoring me, is primarily an indication of American friendship for Japan and as such an expression, it inspires my deepest gratitude and moves my pride. The friendship of America is a very precious thing to the people of Japan. To the extent that you honor my country, to the extent that you make of me the medium for conveying American good will to the people of Japan today, people will know how to thank you. Never, in the history of the world, has international friendship had the meaning of significance it has today. The nations in their relationships have ceased to stand alone. We are wrestling with the problems of a League of Nations. A splendid hope has been born, to which your own President has loaned the magic of his name and the vigor of his tireless intellect."

"Of one great truth we are already convinced: the only lasting peace which will ever exist among men must have a firm moral basis. The world today is reaping the legitimate harvest of the wrongs of yesterday. Truth will make war until this truth ceases to be academic—ceases to be the mere platitude of dreamers—and becomes the burning conviction and rule of action of the people of the world. The great need of the hour is enlightenment—the realization not only of the beauty of righteousness but of its wisdom."

Temptations Offered Japan

"It is permissible for me, without national egotism, I trust, to give you the assurance that Japan is not deaf to this call of justice and honor. Japan has not escaped the fire of doubt and denunciation with which the world re-echoes. Her motives are questioned, her policies criticized and her purest aspirations scouted as criminal and sordid. She has been branded as the yellow peril, the robber of China, the despoiler of Korea, the standing menace to the peace and well-being of her neighbors. And yet I venture to stand before you today and solemnly declare—in no spirit of either bravado or apology—that Japan is conscious of rectitude in her attitude toward the nations and peoples of all the world. She has been scrupulously faithful in the observance of all international engagements, whether in the form of treaty, covenant or understanding. She has borne insult and humiliation in order to make good her pledged word. During the past four and a half years she has been repeatedly approached by enemy agencies with tempting propositions designed to detach her from her allegiance. I am proud to tell

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you that these sinister advances have been spurned and scornfully rejected in every instance.

"In taking my leave from America, which I expect to do very shortly, I shall have the privilege of reporting to my sovereign that the outlook grows in brightness for the honorable and amicable adjustment of all pending questions of common interest between the people of America and Japan."

Maj.-Gen. E. H. Crowder, provost marshal-general; Edward Page Mitchell, editor of the New York Sun; and George Arliss, actor, also received honorary degrees.

NEEDS OF OMSK GOVERNMENT

Representative of Its Ministry of Agriculture, Now in United States, Gives an Outline

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—What he believes the United States and the Allies should do to assist the Koltchak Government against the Russian Bolsheviks is outlined in a statement made here by Prof. N. A. Bolodin, recently arrived in the United States as representative of the Ministry of Agriculture in the Omsk Government. He summarizes his proposals as follows: "The supplying and the intensifying of aid in the form of technical military materials and the equipment of the existing and the constantly forming army units (the Siberian, General Denikin's, and General Udenitch's armies) and also provisioning of these armies and their rear with medical and sanitary supplies."

"The continuation and the development of the aid given in reconstructing the trans-Siberian Railroad."

"The retention in Siberia of the allied military detachments and Mursk and Archangel."

"The immediate dispatch to and action by allied naval forces in Riga, Reval and Petrograd for the occupation of these points in the north and similar action at Odessa, Sebastopol, Kerch and Novorossiysk in the south."

"The organization of an allied financial commission to cooperate with the all-Russian Government to bring about the uniformity and stability of Russia's currency."

BANQUET TO MEN HELD FOR SEDITION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SEATTLE, Washington—Hulet M. Wells, on the eve of his departure for the federal penitentiary at McNeill's Island, where he will begin serving a sentence of two years for sedition, was tendered a banquet at the Labor Temple, and Sam Sadler, convicted on a similar charge, was also an honor guest. E. B. Ault, editor-in-chief of the Union Labor Record, was toastmaster, and W. D. Lane, city councilman, who served as acting Mayor during the absence of Mayor Ole Hanson on his eastern speaking tour for the Victory Bond drive, was a guest.

The burden of Wells' address was denunciation of President Wilson and the so-called miscarriage and injustice of what he termed the capitalists' court.

George F. Vanderveer, attorney for Chicago I. W. W., and acting in the same capacity for the order here, said that Wells and Sadler were convicted in violation of the principles of law and that the capitalist system had brought all its power to bear to send the men to jail.

Red flowers were the principal decorations and the guests wore red carnations and roses. Each time the Bolsheviks were mentioned there were loud cheers, and when Wells said, "I have six Bolshevik brothers," he was given an ovation by the crowd. A large American flag was draped on the wall back of the speakers' table at which the guests of honor were seated and over this banner was placed the banner of the Electrical Workers Union, of which Wells is business agent.

UNITED STATES TO BRAZIL CABLE LINE

American and British Companies Unite on Service to Cover East Coast of South America—Miami-Belem Cable Route

NEW YORK, New York.—Arrangements for direct cable service between the United States and Brazil and thence along the entire eastern coast of South America, have been entered into between the Western Union Telegraph Company and the Western Telegraph Company of Great Britain.

Laying of 3200 miles of new cable, which may be accomplished within six months, will connect Miami, Florida, with Belem, Brazil, by way of Barbados, the termini of the new line meeting the Western Union system at Miami and the coastal cables of the British company extending from Belem to Rio Janeiro, Buenos Aires and the principal cities of South America's eastern seaboard.

Though the contract between the Western Union and the Western Telegraph for mutual operation of the new service has not yet been signed, Newcomb Carlton, president of the Western Union, said yesterday he believed it would be consummated in the near future. The Western Union already has an option on materials required for its part of the construction, from Miami to Barbados. The British concern has arranged to extend its South American lines from Belem to Barbados.

Mr. Carlton said it had been decided to route the Western Union link in the inter-continental cable direct from Florida to Barbados, instead of utilizing the present line to Cuba, in order to provide service without relay between the two Americas.

Completion of the new line, he stated, not only would bring the United States into wire contact with eastern South America, but by utilizing overland and cable routes already in operation, would provide communication with the western South American coast.

Construction of the Miami-Belem cable will be about evenly divided between the American and British companies, each taking practically 1600 miles. The American line will skirt the northern shores of Cuba and Haiti, thence following the passage between Haiti and Porto Rico and running direct to Barbados.

CASUALTIES IN THE RIOTS AT TOLEDO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

TOLEDO, Ohio.—A count of the casualties in the rioting Tuesday which followed an attack on Walter Pinski, a Willys-Overland soldier policeman, showed two dead, two dying, and eight others with bullet wounds. The Overland and its subsidiaries were closed again yesterday. C. A. Earle, vice-president, announcing that they would not be reopened until federal troops arrive.

Soldier policemen, under Capt. Leonard Spach, commander overseas of the one hundred and twelfth ammunition train, swept the streets in the residence district of Polish Overland workers with rifles and automatics Tuesday night when a mob of 5000 clamored for possession of Pinski and another soldier. The shooting followed stonings of cars and beating of Overland men when they quit work in the afternoon. Sheriff Mathias attempted to arrest all soldier policemen participating in the shooting, but their leader, Col. L. Howard, refused to surrender them.

PATRICIA LANDS TROOPS

NEW YORK, New York.—Maj.-Gen. William R. Smith, commanding yesterday's sixteenth division, arrived yesterday on the transport Patricia, which also brought 284 soldiers and men of the division, formerly national guardsmen of Texas and Oklahoma.

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TELEGRAPH MEN IN ATLANTA QUIT

Step Declared to Foreshadow a
National Strike of Operators
Against Policy of the United
States Postmaster - General

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern News Office

ATLANTA, Georgia—Multiplex and Morse operators of the Western Union Telegraph Company in Atlanta affiliated with the Commercial Telegraphers Union of America went on strike yesterday in sympathy with striking employees of the Southern Bell Telephone & Telegraph Company here.

Charles F. Mann, southern organizer for the national union, declares this step foreshadows a national strike of telegraphers as a demonstration against the policy of Albert S. Burleson, United States Postmaster-General, who, during the government's war administration of public utilities, is declared to have incurred the hostility of organized labor.

"The Southern Bell strike was called," said Mr. Mann, "as a demonstration, and the Western Union local strike will be of the same nature. The situation in Atlanta is merely the prelude of a national strike of wire workers in defense of their right to organize and bargain collectively along lines laid down in President Wilson's proclamation of April 8, 1918. In these strikes that are now beginning, will be determined once and for all the rights of wire workers."

Mr. Mann stated the telegraphers were called out with the formal approval of S. J. Koenekamp, president of the Commercial Telegraphers Union of America. He declares the state is set for a national strike, which was held up last Monday on orders from Mr. Koenekamp.

Telegraphers were warned by Newcomb Carlton, president of the Western Union, that their employment would be immediately canceled if they struck. The strikers replied by sending broadcast throughout the south a statement declaring a national strike would be called, and with the approval of the American Federation of Labor, under Mr. Burleson's demand to their demands, chief of which is the reinstatement of 10 or more telephone and telegraph workers. These, the union claims, were discharged because of their affiliation with the Commercial Telegraphers Union a few weeks ago.

Mayor Key has forwarded to Washington detailed charges of the unionists in the cases of some of the discharged workers. At 6 p. m. yesterday the 24-hour period given by Burleson for the striking telephone employees to return expired. Unionists claim that more than 900 wire workers are already out. The telephone and telegraph service has not been seriously impaired.

EIGHT-HOUR DAY BILL DISCUSSED IN SWEDEN

By The Christian Science Monitor special
Scandinavian correspondent

STOCKHOLM, Sweden—The government bill for an eight-hour working day was recently discussed at a cabinet meeting in Sweden. It is proposed that this act should come into force on June 1, and should remain in force until the end of 1923.

The Home Secretary, Mr. Schotte, pointed out the prominent position which the demand for an eight-hour day has assumed in the modern labor movement. He then gave a résumé of the laws on this subject abroad, showing that in every country of importance in the world's market a working week of 48 hours had been decreed by law, or otherwise, and thus it had become an international institution. Under such conditions he declared the passing of the bill would not place Swedish industrial life in an especially unfavorable position as regards the industries of other competing countries. It was certainly possible that some countries, owing to the increasing international competition, would try to make the hours of work longer, but with a view to the increasing political influence of the working classes the Home Secretary did not think it was at all likely that such claims would be successful, and even less so, as there were signs, he said, that the eight-hour day would be decreed by law, as a result of the new state of affairs that peace would inaugurate.

The social side of the proposed reform, with its possibilities of raising the cultural standard of the working classes, was also emphasized by Mr. Schotte. The Home Secretary pointed out, in this connection, the political gains that might be won in these troublous times if the working classes had their old, and to them symbolic, claim amicably settled.

ONE BIG UNION IDEA IS STRONGLY OPPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec—The One Big Union idea, which had its origin in western Canada, had its answer from organized labor in Montreal when the delegates of the Trades and Labor Council, with only three dissenting votes, went on record as opposing it by adopting a strong resolution drafted by their executive committee. The resolution was in answer to a circular received from the promoters of the One Big Union movement, asking the Montreal workers to declare themselves on the question.

"When the workers have organized under the banner of the international unions," says the resolution adopted, "their salaries have increased, and their working conditions have greatly improved. The advantages and the

benefits so acquired by the trade union movement can be maintained and increased by a greater solidarity between the workers and the unions of various trades, workers in the same industry, by means of a system of allied trades and councils of federated trades.

"The promoters of the movement called One Big Union do not offer us any definite or progressive measures, and their propaganda is but upon slander and calumny against the movement which has permitted them to improve their own labor conditions. The institution of a new system of labor organization in Canada can only divide organized labor, confuse the workers, and thus lose the advantages and benefits obtained and the position acquired by long years of struggles and sacrifices, and to place them at the mercy of the exploitation of the capitalists, whose object is to create and take profit by the division of the working classes."

The council recommends to all the affiliated unions "to take the same stand and work without relaxation to strengthen the bonds of solidarity which unite all the workers under the banner of the international unions, and the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada."

Typographical Union Condemns It
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—James Drury, representative of the International Typographical Union in eastern Canada, has been making a tour of his district, states that the One Big Union movement will receive no sympathy from typographical locals either in the east or the west. He said that the members of the union were opposed to the One Big Union movement not only because it is fostered by the spirit of I. W. W. and extremists, but "because we believe very strongly in the union of crafts, not the general amalgamation of labor to the sinking of the interests of the crafts." A circular has been forwarded to all the locals in eastern Canada reminding them of the resolution which was recently passed by the executive board of the Ontario and Quebec conference, held at Hamilton, Ontario, which repudiated and discredited the One Big Union movement.

AMERICA AND GEORGIAN CANAL
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—In the House of Commons recently Mr. Joseph Archambault, member for Chambly and Verchères, drew the attention of the government to an important resolution introduced in the United States Senate by Senator King of Utah, regarding the Georgian Bay Canal. The resolution proposes that the waterway be constructed by way of Lake Nipissing and the Ottawa River, and that costs be paid by Canada and the United States jointly. It also would authorize the United States to acquire a port on the southern bank of the St. Lawrence, opposite Montreal. In reply to Mr. Archambault, the Premier, Sir Robert Borden said that as far as co-operation is concerned with the United States in the construction of the canal, he did not think there was any intimation that the United States Government would be prepared to co-operate. "I can only say at the moment," added Sir Robert, "that we shall ascertain just what the proposal is and give it our consideration."

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE ASSAILED
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern News Office

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—The Southern Metal Trades Association, at its convention here, went on record in drastic resolutions protesting against the attempt to rehabilitate the United States Employment Service. The secretary, E. Dunn, of Atlanta, Georgia, was instructed to forward copies of this resolution to every senator and representative in all the states represented in the association, and to ask them to use their influence against the continuance of the service. The resolution urges that a congressional committee be appointed to investigate the service, so that an opportunity may be given for presentation of evidence to support the charge that the service has been dominated by agents of labor unions, and has been conducted in the sole interest of unionism, which forms less than 3 per cent of the population of the United States.

CHICAGO MOONEY MEETING
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—For the purpose of getting the latest word from the Chicago Labor unions on their attitude toward a general strike in the interest of Thomas J. Mooney before the convention of the American Federation of Labor, June 9, the Mooney leaders here have called a meeting of representatives of all Labor unions in the city for Saturday night. Anton Johansson, in charge of the Mooney headquarters here, will go to the A. F. of L. convention at Atlantic City, New Jersey, as a representative of the Mooney cause.

VOLUNTARY INCREASE OF PAY
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec—Notices have been posted in all the mills of the Dominion Textile Company, one of the greatest enterprises in Canada, announcing an all-round increase in the wages of the company's operatives of 10 per cent, to go into effect immediately. The action of the executive of the enterprise is a voluntary one, and the increase, it is stated, will involve additional working costs of approximately \$400,000 per annum.

SOLDIER FARM BILL VOTED DOWN
BOSTON, Massachusetts—By a voice vote yesterday, the House of Representatives refused to reconsider its action of Tuesday, when it voted against the bill calling for an appropriation of \$500,000 with which to purchase farms at cost for returned soldiers. Opponents of the bill charged that it was designed to serve private interests.

SHORTER HOURS ON THE BRITISH FARM

Within Five Years, It Is Said,
There Will Be 50-Hour Week
With 48-Hour One in Winter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—Representatives of the Workers Union, who are members of the agricultural county wages committees, met at the Essex Hall, when they received the report of their representatives on the Central Wages Board.

Councillor John Beard, Birmingham, who presided, said that the meeting was called for the purpose of putting before them the present position under the Agricultural Wages Board. The question of women and youths had been referred to the district wages committees for advice. The order just issued gave a very substantial advance in wages to the men on the land. In order to gauge the advance they had made it was only necessary to look back to the year 1914. Today the agricultural laborer stood in a position which, less than five years ago, he would never have dreamed of.

Much Less a Slave

He calculated that the present rate of advance was all in favor of the workers—6s. 6d. a week for workers of 21 years and over—and the cost of living had been largely met previously, because they must remember that the agricultural worker was nearer the source of supplies than the town worker. The greatest advantage, however, was the reduction in the number of hours. Within the next five years there would be a 50-hour week for farm workers, with a 48-hour week in winter. The farm laborer today was much less of a slave than he used to be. To produce independence on the part of the agricultural laborer had been the greatest achievement. He appealed to the agricultural representatives to support the order of the Central Wages Board. They looked upon it as a settlement which was likely, in the nature of things, to stand for another 12 months.

Mr. George Dallas said agricultural workers would look back upon the Corn Production Act as their Magna Charta. Referring to the 30s. which lads of 18 had been paid, and the opposition of laborers who thought the boys were not worth that money, Mr. Dallas admitted that lads of 18 years of age were often, owing to bad housing conditions, physically unfit for the work. An inquiry had shown that farmers during the war had made profits amounting to 350 per cent.

Proposals of Wages Board

The proposals of the Agricultural Wages Board (England and Wales) are, in the main:
A reduction of the hours (excluding Sunday work) for which the minimum rate shall be payable, and over and above which the weekday overtime rate shall be payable, to 54 in "summer" and 48 in "winter," where such hours are at present in excess of those hours or in excess of 52 hours all the year round.

In addition to the weekly wages at present payable in respect of 52 hours a week all the year round of the following amounts, that is to say:
For workers of 18 and under 19 years of age, 3s. a week.
For workers of 19 and under 20 years of age, 3s. 6d. a week.
For workers of 20 and under 21 years of age, 4s. a week.
For workers of 21 years of age and over, 6s. 6d. a week.

An adjustment of the overtime rates to a basis of time and a quarter on week days, and time and a half on Sunday.

The present minimum wage range from 30s. to 35s. a week.
With only two dissentients the following resolution was adopted: "Having heard the report of the members of the Wages Board, this conference of representatives on county wages committees decides to accept the proposal of the Wages Board to advance the wages by 6s. 6d. per week, and recommends members everywhere loyally to accept the order."

FARM LABOR HAS ITS WORKERS' UNION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—Mr. W. R. Smith, M. P., presided over a special national conference of the National Agricultural Laborers and Rural Workers Union at the Memorial Hall. There was a very large attendance of men and women workers from all parts of the country.

The chairman said that in the early days it was extremely difficult to persuade the agricultural worker to join their union, and the time seemed far distant when they could boast of such an organization as they had that day. They had now over 2000 branches and more than 100,000 members.

Before the war the position of the agricultural worker was wretched in the extreme. The miserable conditions of rural life and housing, and the low wages paid were the causes which brought so many people into the movement. At that time the agricultural laborer was considered to be something more or less outside the

human family. Today that was changed.

Mr. G. H. Stua-t-Bunning, chairman of the Parliamentary Committee of the Trades Union Congress, complimented the gathering on their organization, recalling the fact that at one time they were regarded as unorganizable.

A resolution was moved by the chairman in which it was declared that the conference "while accepting the settlement reached by the Agricultural Wages Board, most emphatically declares that the minimum wages fixed are still inadequate, and hereby instructs the executive committee, at the earliest available opportunity, to press, either through the Wages Board, or by negotiation with the National Farmers Union, for a national minimum wage of 50s. for a six day working week of 44 hours all the year round, and, further, while being opposed to systematic overtime, recognizes that, in certain circumstances, overtime is unavoidable, and demands that where such overtime is worked, it shall be paid for at the rate of time and a half for week days, and at the rate of double time for Sundays. Moreover, this conference emphatically condemns the 'tied cottage' system, and urges upon the government the necessity to look back to the year 1914. Today the agricultural laborer stood in a position which, less than five years ago, he would never have dreamed of."

Every step had taken, declared the chairman, had been opposed by the farmers.

Mr. Cragg (Durham) said that the minimum of 50s. was too low, and that the danger was that the maximum would be pretty near the same figure.

Mr. Quantrell (Norfolk) moved as an amendment that the minimum be 60s. a week, and that it should be payable to lads of 18 years and upwards. He stated that 30s. today was only equal to 12s. 6d. formerly, and if they were to have a proper equivalent they should have 80s. a week. If lads of 18 were men for the purpose of war, they should be men for the purpose of industry.

MARINE WORKERS
GET NEW SCHEDULE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Under the terms of an agreement reached by the committees representing the Marine Boat Workers Association and private owners increases ranging from \$5 to \$15 a month, with extra pay for overtime work in excess of 10 hours, has been allowed the marine engineers, mates, and pilots and harbor boatmen employed in New York Harbor. According to Thomas L. Delahanty, president of the affiliation, the agreement is subject to the ratification of the several unions. It runs for one year, with back pay from April 21.

About 4500 workers other than those employed on government craft are affected by the agreement. The masters, mates, pilots, and engineers will receive an increase of \$15 per month over the rates paid prior to the strike in March. The lowest increase, of \$5, applies to the men employed on the double-crew boats. Cooks will receive an increase of \$8.

Prior to the strike the men were not paid overtime until they had served 12 hours, so that the new terms allow them an increase of 16 per cent. The agreement acknowledges full recognition of their unions and the right of collective bargaining.

ONE BIG UNION CONFERENCE
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

CALGARY, Alberta—The executive committee of the One Big Union has called a conference of representatives of trades and labor councils and district boards to be held in Calgary today. In issuing the call the secretary states that the returns of the referendum on industrial organization so far received indicate that the proposal has carried throughout the four western provinces, and that the vote of the membership working in the vital industries from Port Arthur, Ontario, to Victoria, British Columbia, in favor of the One Big Union, has surpassed the most optimistic anticipation.

Despite the lack of funds and the brief time at our disposal to carry on the propaganda, and in the face of bitter opposition from the daily press and some officials of the Labor movement,

BUENOS AIRES IS WITHOUT DAILIES

All Newspapers Stopped by
Strike, and City of 1,500,000
People Does Not Get Even
Bulletin Board News Service

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—Buenos Aires, a city of more than 1,500,000 inhabitants, with more than 30 daily newspapers in many languages, has been without newspapers or even news bulletins for six days. The people appear to accept the situation calmly, as merely another phase of the Labor troubles which have beset the city in recent months.

Fifteen of the principal publishers decided last Thursday to close their plants indefinitely after the refusal of union printers to set the advertisement of a boycotted department store. The smaller papers were forced to suspend publication because they could no longer use the presses of the larger papers.

The publishers stopped posting news dispatches on the bulletin boards. The boards are covered with this notice: "This paper has suspended indefinitely because of the united fight for the liberty of the press." The publishers say they will resume when all the papers have been able to train new non-union composing-room crews.

Out-of-town newspapers are not circulated in Buenos Aires, the publishers maintaining an attitude of "hands off" in the local fight. Occasionally newsboys offer for sale some Socialist newspaper with much propaganda but little news.

The strike of street-car employees, which has been in progress for a week, apparently is causing more inconvenience than lack of newspapers. Comparatively few cars are running, and during the rush hours the cars are jammed, people even riding on the tops of the cars.

The lack of disorder in spite of the unusual situation is noticeable. Business generally is greatly unsettled. Two hundred firms are said to be facing difficulties with their employees.

Congress is debating the situation daily in the hope of finding a solution of the Labor troubles and at the same time avoiding outbreaks and preventing a general suspension of business.

FREIGHT HANDLERS' DISPUTE SETTLED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec—A dispute between the freight handlers of the Port of Montreal and the Canadian National Railways, the Grand Trunk Railway, the Canadian Pacific Railway, and the Dominion Transport Company, has been settled by the Canadian Railway Board of Adjustment No. 1. As all the parties concerned gave a written undertaking to abide by the decision of the board, the award made is binding on both employers and employees. It gives an increase in wages to checkers of 8 cents an hour, for day work, over the rate paid from Sept. 1, 1918, to the close of navigation, Dec. 1, 1918, and an increase in wages to truckers, for day work of 6 cents an hour, over that paid during the same period. For night work the increase to both classes of workmen is on the same basis, eight cents an hour to checkers, and six cents an hour for truckers.

The hourly rate of pay now decided upon is: Day rate checkers, 50 cents an hour, truckers 48 cents an hour, night rate checkers 55 cents an hour, truckers 53 cents an hour. This is an increase over the rate paid May 1, 1918, of 13 cents an hour for truckers and 15 cents an hour for checkers. The working day of eight hours has also been established, and double time is to be paid for Sunday work.

CAPITAL AND LABOR IN SASKATCHEWAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

SASKATOON, Saskatchewan—The royal commission appointed by the Dominion Government to investigate conditions between Capital and Labor sat here and was well attended. The chief cause of Labor unrest was stated

WRAPPINGS SAID TO BE SOLD AS MEAT

Prosecution Begun Under Chi-
cago (Illinois) Ordinance for
Alleged Short Weighing of
Bacon and Ham by Dealers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Charging that the Chicago ordinances were being violated by the weighing-in of wrappings of bacon and hams as meat, Morris Eller, inspector of weights and measures of the city of Chicago, has started prosecution for alleged short weighing against nine merchants, including two of the largest department stores in the city. Hearings on these cases have been set for June 15.

Merchants offered as a defense that they pay the packers for these wrappings. Mr. Eller said, and the packers wanted to be made a party to the suit in order to make a test case of it. This, Mr. Eller said, he refused to do, and he declared that he would prosecute every merchant that has been arrested, and would carry on a campaign to prevent the sale of such wrappings in meat orders.

Though the pure food law in regard to package goods does not apply to wrapped hams and bacon, that should not deter the city from prosecuting dealers under the city ordinance, Mr. Eller declared. The sale of wrappings as meat is no more to be countenanced than short weight in potatoes, said Mr. Eller. If the merchants have to pay the packers for the wrappings, then they should charge the consumer something extra for the wrappings, Mr. Eller continued, but not sell them for meat.

The wrappings on bacon, at the rate charged, amount to several cents on a pound, and wrappings would run from 9 to 16 ounces on a ham, Mr. Eller said, so that the consumer would pay from 45 to 50 cents for wrappings on some whole hams.

A representative of the packers here said that hams and bacon are sold universally wrapped and unwrapped. Some people want their meat wrapped, and the packers contend that if they want to sell it wrapped, they have a right to do so. The wrappings cost something, he said, and in quoting prices quotations are made accordingly.

Hams or bacon are not weighed, and then wrapped, but are weighed when sold with the wrapping on, according to this representative of the packers. He said the weather affects these meats and if the hams or bacon were weighed at the time they were put in the wrappings and the weight stamped on the package, the meats, if sent to a dry climate, or during extremely dry weather, would be found to be under weight, or damp weather would increase the weight. On this account it would be almost impossible to fix a correct weight, he said, on bacon and hams as package goods.

WINOOSKI SPINNERS STRIKE
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINOOSKI, Vermont—Declaring that the work is so poor they are not able to make the equivalent of their day's rating on piece work, 60 spinners, the entire force of the Winooski branch of the American Woolen Company chain of mills have struck. The spinners demand that their piece work ratings be adjusted to meet the conditions of the day. The plant, in accordance with instructions from its Boston office, posted a notice last week that a general increase of a substantial size would become effective for all employees on June 2.



The most beautiful jewelry ever created has been fashioned in gold. Because gold is the metal in which the artist has always best loved to work.

This beauty is well shown in the pins, rings, and other pieces we have collected this spring. It is a real collection; retaining the best of the old designs, and adding the most beautiful and interesting of the new.

And so many are the designs, and so wide the range in price, that every taste and purse may be suited.

BIGELOW, KENNARD & CO.
Corner West & Washington Streets, Boston

HANAN

The great majority of Men and Women when buying shoes can only judge their desirability by exterior evidences. The inside facts are discoverable only by the feet—and they will speedily make known their judgment.

"Hanan shoes and human feet are great friends" is a slogan born of countless experiences.

Oriental Rugs
Cleansed Properly
Sealed and Stored
for the Summer
LEWANDOS
Office Addresses in New England Telephone Directories

NEW YORK
BOSTON
PHILADELPHIA
BOSTON
BUFFALO

CHICAGO
PITTSBURGH
CLEVELAND
MILWAUKEE
ST. LOUIS

"Good Shoes are an Economy"

ANTI-BRITISH POLICY OF FORMER KHEDEVE

Witness in Humbert Trial Says Abbas Hilmi Confessed Having Received German Money for Campaign Against Britain

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—It has to be recorded that in this remarkable and variegated trial, in which Messrs. Charles Humbert, Lenoir, Desouches and Ladoux were on their defense, the first really and very palpable hit was scored by the senator of the Meuse, as the late editor of the Journal is commonly called. This is not imagination; it was really admitted by the prosecuting counsel, the implacable and even truculent, as many would say, Captain Mornet, who was led at the close of the cross-examination of one of the prosecution's lady witnesses to appeal to the court not to be too much influenced by the failure of the witness to the point of believing in Humbert's innocence.

As a piece of lawyer-craft, developed with marvelous skill and polished to full dramatic brilliance, this sensational scene, prepared and executed by Mr. Moro Gafferi, was admirable. Humbert, in all the fencing that had been in progress on the previous days, had seemed to gain a little here and there, though not to any extent. He seemed to score slightly over the President of the Republic, and the court cannot quite understand how a man, who certainly seemed, in many most prominent instances, to exert the utmost patriotism, came to be associated in any shady and semi-reasonable way with the friends of Germany. If he was was. But there are black spots on his war chart that do not seem easy to rub out. One thing certain is that after the twelfth sitting of the court, Humbert's case was stronger than after the first.

"A Writer of Parts"

The lady in question this time was one who is known in the literary world—being a writer of parts—as Mrs. de Rochebrune, but who is really Mrs. Hortense Riffard. She came to the witness bar enveloped in a khaki mantle, having in recent times been a supervisor at the powder factory at Bourges. She is the wife, according to Muhammadan law, of Mohamed Farid Bey, a leader of the Egyptian National Party, and she mentioned that her husband, to whom she had been married 10 years, had deserted her during the war under the pretext that she was a French spy.

It was a strange story that she had to tell. She came to know Abbas Hilmi, the ex-Khedive, through her husband, and once at the place where he was staying she met Bolo. Abbas Hilmi spoke to her of a separate peace between Germany and France, and of a campaign against England. He said he had received German money for this project, and Bolo should be his intermediary. She wished to tell what she had heard to certain French persons, and having been introduced to Mr. Benazet, a deputy, by Mr. Jean Longuet, she told him on July 22, 1915, all that she knew. Mr. Benazet said that the facts she had related were so important that he wished to talk to the President of the Republic about them. At the request of Mr. Benazet she told it down. She used to read the Journal and admitted the campaign conducted by M. Humbert, so one day she wrote offering news on the espionage against France, and later wrote again mentioning the schemes Germany wished to carry out through the medium of the ex-Khedive. She received no answer, but one day she found passages in an article signed Saint Brice that had certainly been taken from her communications.

A Dispute About Bolo

Now the lady said that in the course of her three letters to Humbert she specifically warned him against Bolo, mentioning him by name. And this was in October or November, 1915, so that if this were really so, it was a big point against Humbert. Mr. Benazet was brought to the witness bar and confirmed that part of the story that concerned himself, and then Mrs. de Rochebrune was brought back and put through a cross-examination by Maitre Moro Gafferi, who pressed her upon the point as to whether she was sure that she mentioned Bolo in the correspondence and reminded her significantly of her oath. She maintained positively that in one of the letters she mentioned Bolo by name. The prosecution had only copies of these letters, the originals of which were missing, and the copy of the particular one in which Bolo was supposed to be mentioned was missing a page, and that the page which should have contained the name. So it appeared that the lady's word would stand, but, having brought her to emphasize her certainty with the greatest vehemence, Maitre Moro Gafferi remarked: "Nobody was able to discover the originals of these letters," and then, after a dramatic pause, he added "except myself." He then handed in the missing letters, which contained no mention of Bolo, but only a vague reference to a French traitor who was going backward and forward between Paris, Zurich, and Bern.

The surprise and sensation were enormous. The witness was desolately extremely so. She stammered out something to the effect that she was quite abashed and had really thought that the name was there. Following up his advantage immediately, Maitre Moro Gafferi brought her to withdraw her evidence and admit that what she had possibly intended to write she had not written, and that her memory had played her false. It was all she could do. The advocate proposed that she



The Germans receiving the peace terms

The five German delegates are seated in the center. The nearest is Dr. Melchior, then come Professor Schücking, Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, Mr. Landsberg and Mr. Leinert

WHEN THE GERMANS HEARD THE VERDICT

Eyewitness Describes Presentation of the Peace Terms at Versailles and the Thoughts Which the Scene Called Up

Special report for The Christian Science Monitor by one who was present at the Peace Conference

PARIS, France.—The last chapter of the war, begun by Germany and Austria-Hungary on Aug. 1, 1914, opened at Versailles on the anniversary of the sinking of the Lusitania, four years before. At the head of the table sat Mr. Clemenceau, clearly mindful of that earlier scene at the palace hard by when Bismarck and Moltke and the Emperor William I reaped the fruits of aggression at the conference of stricken France. On his right sat President Wilson, the representative of that great new people which the needs of a world in danger had drawn into the war. On his left sat Mr. Lloyd George, the leader of Britain, the oldest of all the champions of human freedom—accompanied by the representatives of her daughter states of Canada, Australia, South Africa, New Zealand, and India, which were the first of the non-European nations to enter the struggle. Then Italy, Belgium, Serbia, Rumania, Greece, and Portugal, European partners, and represented by names familiar all over the world, Orlando and Sonnino, Vandervelde, Pashitch, Bratiano, Venizelos.

SYSTEMATIC CHANGE IN COSTS OF LIVING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—An interesting paper on "The Measurement of Changes in the Cost of Living" was read before the Royal Statistical Society by Dr. A. L. Bowley.

Dr. Bowley indicated that the percentage increases in the cost of living from July, 1914, to June, 1918, and March, 1919, were about 10 points lower than as shown in the Ministry of Labor's index-number of the "rise of prices." That reduction, though not apparently great, would have involved a saving of over \$3,000,000 annually for the average family. It was found that an analysis of household budgets showed that the expenditure per head (after correction was made for the requirements at different ages) fell on the average as the number of children under 14 years old increased.

In the skilled classes each additional person over 14 years involved the expenditure on food of 9s. 5d., and each additional child 3s. 6d. The expenditure per head and per "equivalent man" diminished as the number in the family increased, whether by the presence of more adults or of more children. The diminution was slow for additional adults who earned money to pay for their food, and comparatively rapid for additional children, who had to share in the expenditure of their father's earnings. Thus per "man" the expenditure for a family consisting of a man and wife and two children under 14 was 12s. 10d.; for man, wife, son and daughter both earning, and two children was 11s. 10d.; and for man, wife and four children under 14 was 10s. 7d. Young children in the larger families were found to have the worst chance of adequate nourishment.

The lecturer urged that much more attention should be given to method, and much more complete data should be obtained if wages were to be determined in the future by the help of index numbers of prices.

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Moral Judgment of Mankind

Next came the new states, born of the war, Czechoslovakia, Poland, and Yugoslavia. Round the corner were the delegates of the great Asiatic powers, Japan and China, and across the table, of South America, Brazil, Bolivia, Uruguay and a number of lesser powers. Never in history had such an assembly of the races been seen, and they had come together in order to determine the conditions upon which they would make peace with a people whose rulers had plotted and planned the subjugation of mankind to the despotism of military force. If anything could bring home to the German delegates, the moral judgment of mankind, their meeting with this assembly ought to do so.

For some minutes the conference room was filled with the low hum of conversation. Then silence, as the usher opened the doors, and announced the German plenipotentiaries. There was a tense moment as the six delegates of the fallen Empire entered the room. They were shown to their seats while the conference stood to receive them. A formal bow to the chair and the conference was in session.

Except for Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, the German representatives were obscure and unimpressive—typical of that composite and inexperienced assembly which is endeavoring to take charge of Germany's affairs, since the downfall of the group which had kept all power in its own hands. Brockdorff-Rantzau alone seemed a man of power, and alone seemed to feel the full significance of his position. Tall, pale almost to whiteness, with set lips, and eyes which showed clearly the agony he endured, he seemed to personate Prussia and the Bismarckian tradition, which taught that mankind could be terrified into submission by blood and iron, and that materialism and frightfulness if only practiced, without conscience and without remorse, must triumph over morality and the spiritual idea. Yet now he stood, despite the ruthless application of all Prussia's doctrine, the representative of Germany, defeated and powerless, confronted by those it had once despised, and awaiting their verdict on its deeds.

The "Second Peace"

Mr. Clemenceau was the sole spokesman of the Allies. No man could have represented them better. In a few crisp, direct sentences he pierced through to the realities of the hour. Addressing the German delegates, he said: "This is neither the time nor the place for unnecessary words. You see before you the plenipotentiaries of the peoples who united to take up the challenge of the terrible war so cruelly

forced upon them. The hour for the reckoning of our accounts has arrived. You have asked for peace. We are ready to meet your desire. You will be given the text of the conditions upon which we will make peace. You will have ample time in which to examine them. You will receive that courteous treatment which is customary among civilized nations. But this I must make clear. This second peace of Versailles has been won at too great a cost for us not to have the right to exact from you the securities which are necessary in order that such a war shall not occur again."

After the translation of this brief address into English and German, and a short exposé of the procedure proposed, Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau replied. He read a long prepared statement, which it is not necessary to repeat. It was the studied and careful construction of the political propagandist, principally designed to influence the thoughtlessness of the world. It had a few facts in it. But, unlike Mr. Clemenceau's words, it conspicuously failed to meet the needs of the occasion. Doubtless it lost much of its effect through bad translation. But in its utter disregard of the central fact that Germany was facing the peoples she had cruelly wronged and in its mixture of apologetic argument, challenging insolence, and appeal to ignore the past in a common sentimental profession of good intentions about the future, Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau totally destroyed the natural sympathy felt by many of the Allies for the trying situation in which the German delegates stood.

The Greater Peacemakers

As soon as the reading of the document was finished, Mr. Clemenceau closed the session and the German delegation withdrew. It was a scene not readily forgotten—the first entry of Germany into diplomatic relations with the outside world. But it was impossible not to think of the greater peacemakers in the war, whose work was thus to be sealed and signed in the splendor of Versailles—of the men who left everything and fought and struggled at Ypres, and Arras, at Rheims, and Verdun, in mud and rain, in snow and in heat year in and year out, for more than four years, under constant bombardment by gas and mortar and shell, often with no proper weapons with which to reply—in order that they might prove that militarism and the fear of torture and death could not avail one jot to undo the right or enslave mankind.

WAR OFFICE MUST PAY HOTEL CLAIM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The Court of Appeal has decided that a hotel which has been taken over by the government is entitled to compensation during the period of occupation. The decision, which is regarded as one of the most important cases in which the Crown has been concerned, was given as the result of an appeal by De Keyser's Royal Hotel against a decision of Mr. Justice Petersen dismissing their claim for a declaration that they were entitled to the payment of an annual rent so long as their premises were occupied by the War Office, and for the payment of £13,520 arrears of such rent.

A feature of the case is the search that was ordered to be made when the case was argued in 1918, among the state papers in the Record Office, with the object of finding some precedent which would assist in a decision. A similar search was made in the famous Ship Money case. Many famous counsel were engaged in the present hearing.

WHITMAN COLLECTION IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Ontario.—The largest collection of Walt Whitman material in Canada is owned by a former resident of this city, Henry Saunders, now of Toronto. He may give his collection to the United States Congressional Library at Washington. The famous poet's most intimate friend was Dr. Bucke of this city. The two men were very much alike in appearance, and there was a bond of sympathy and understanding between them which was remarkable.

ROWLATT BILL IS PASSED IN INDIA

Imperial Legislative Council Adopts It With Certain Modifications Because of Opposition

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in India

CALCUTTA, India.—After a tooth-and-nail struggle, which included a so-called "all night" sitting, and half a dozen subsequent sessions de die in diem, the first Rowlatt bill, or to give it its official title, the Anarchical and Revolutionary Crimes Bill, has been passed through all its stages in the Imperial Legislative Council. As already mentioned, certain modifications had been introduced into its character in deference to the criticism of the Opposition, notably the change which makes it a temporary measure, to last for three years only, instead of a permanent addition to the Indian penal code.

Liberty of Speech Not Restricted

These alterations, however, made no difference to the vehemence of the Opposition, and, except for one or two speakers, they were hardly even acknowledged. The objection taken by the Opposition was fundamental, namely, that no considerations of urgency could justify an enactment which interfered with the liberty of speech. The speakers on behalf of the measure pointed out, on the contrary, that there would be no interference with liberty of speech for anybody who was law-abiding.

The numerous amendments moved, and the divisions which were constantly challenged, followed the lines of racial division strictly. That is to say, no single Indian, with one exception, voted or spoke on behalf of the measure. The one exception was Sir Sankaran Nair, who holds the portfolio of education in the government of India, and who therefore, according to precedent, voted for the measure as a member of the government. It was observed, however, that he refrained from intervening in the discussion, an omission upon which only one interpretation can be placed.

With this exception, those who supported the bill were all Europeans, mostly official, but including all the non-official Europeans present. The government had a steady majority throughout the debate of about 15, having some 35 votes behind it, and 20 against it. These were, in point of fact, the figures actually recorded when the final motion, that the bill be passed, was carried.

The only incident which partook of the nature of a "scene" was witnessed subsequently to the passage of the bill, the Hon. Mr. Sarma immediately tendering his resignation as a member of the legislative council to the viceroy, in the form of a letter in which he said: "The passing of the Rowlatt Bill in its present form at a time of peace, is a dangerous violation of the fundamental principles of jurisprudence and the Constitution, a grave menace to the liberty of the subject, and perhaps marks the beginning of the end. It is with deep regret, therefore, that I beg to tender my resignation of membership of the Indian legislative council and beg that it may be accepted. Ever truly loyal, I beg to remain, sir, your most obedient servant."

The "Black Bills"

A day or two later Mr. Sarma withdrew his resignation. The passage of the first of the "black bills," as they have been dubbed for some weeks past by the Opposition press—one newspaper embroilers this description by calling them "black cobra bills"—has so far failed to produce an excitement except in Bombay, where, as a mark of protest, no business was transacted the following day at either of the stock exchanges. The grain mart at Madras, the wholesale cloth markets and many Indian business houses and shops remained closed. The attitude of Bombay has all along been more decidedly hostile to the measures than that of the other presidencies. Between 600 and 700 persons are said to have taken the satyagraha vow (passive resistance) in the western presidency, which is a

STATE CONTROL OF MILK PROPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Addressing a meeting of the London and Provincial Master Dairyman's Association, at the Memorial Hall, Mr. D. E. Davies expressed the view that, with the object of clearing the way for reconstruction, the State should take over all milk-distributing machinery from the wholesaler.

No one, he said, wanted a "Milk Trust," but there was much to be said for a well-directed state control. This control should give direct representation to producer, distributor, and consumer, in conjunction with the State, and to obtain the greatest efficiency the operation of control should begin at the countryside and extend to the cities.

Among the benefits which would spring from efficient state control were the defeat of monopoly, the cure of the sour-milk scandal, abolition of profiteering, and a living wage for workmen. In the speaker's opinion, the saving effected by the elimination of the wholesaler would provide the additional margin of profit necessary to keep the producer and retailer satisfied. Grave peril threatened the small retailer, whose existence was seriously endangered. Mr. Davies maintained that the small retailer should be permitted to exist and, subject to a measure of state control, should continue to play his part as a virtual trustee of the public.

Sir A. W. Yeo, M.P., who presided at the meeting, said the dairymen had had a hard fight during the past year, but they could look forward to the future with confidence, determined that no milk trust or great combine should take from them the right to run their own businesses.

A letter from the Minister of Food was read to the effect that he was not in a position to make any statement of policy with regard to milk control, but would be pleased to receive a small deputation.

Several members strongly condemned state control, on the ground that there was a danger of wiping out retail dairymen, and fastening incompetent officials on the trade. Another speaker said the London wholesale trade was now in the hands of one supreme company, and they must find some means of getting out of that position.

CHASER NO. 3 AT ST. LOUIS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Missouri.—United States submarine chaser No. 3 arrived in the port of St. Louis on Tuesday afternoon the first of a fleet of anti-submarine craft to reach here on a recruiting voyage. The No. 3 left Chester, Illinois, early Tuesday. It is commanded by Ensign H. R. Alker, U. S. N. R. F. No. 3 is given credit by navy officers as having sunk one U-boat off the Cuban coast.

Albert Steiger Company

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

"A Store of Specialty Shops"

June Sale of Knit Underwear

A timely sale of knit underwear at radical reductions in price, which offer an unusual opportunity to purchase your necessary needs for the Summer months. No matter what your wish may be, it can be satisfied among the varied stocks of knit underwear to be found in this sale. Union suits or separate garments, fashioned of cotton, cotton and silk, or all silk, in styles to meet every requirement.

The Woman's Shop

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Thursday—Friday—Saturday

A Stock-Reducing

SALE OF DRESSES

\$15 \$19.50 \$25 \$29.50

Formerly Sold up to \$55.00

COURT SQUARE STORE

Interurban Center

"Great June Silk Sale"

Hundreds of Yards of Crisp, New Silks are here for your selection. The price markings are extremely considerate. It is to your advantage if you need silks to purchase these now.

COURT SQUARE STORE

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Meekins, Packard & Wheat

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

"Meekins Furniture of Character"

answers the wedding gift problem with a perfectly appointed collection of Beautiful Gift Furniture which is a delight to give as well as to receive. It bears extremely considerate pricing.

Haynes & Company

"Always Reliable"

346-348 Main Street, Springfield, Mass.

Seasonable Clothing for Men and Boys

Forbes & Wallace

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

THE

June Sale of Summer Blouses

At the beginning of the summer season when such opportunities count most, comes the Greatest Blouse Sale of the Whole Year.

2200 New Blouses

96 New Summer Models

Every Blouse Bought New For This Sale

\$1.98, \$2.98, \$3.98, \$5.00

On Sale This Week

FORBES & WALLACE

Maynard Coal Co.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

"Old Company Lehigh Our Specialty"

Tel. 180 or 5652

MAKE THE

Third National Bank

YOUR BANK

383-387 Main St. "By the Clock"

Springfield, Mass.

Saving

Money is a pleasure in our Savings Department

At Court Square—Springfield

Chicopee National Bank

VACATION

BAGGAGE

WEEKS

395 Main Street, Springfield, Mass.

SUPPLIES OF FLAX IN BRITISH EMPIRE

For These One Will Naturally Look to Ireland, Where the Industry Has Flourished, for Civilian Aviation Needs

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland.—Speaking in Ireland in the autumn of 1918, Lord French is reported to have said "the war in the air has been won by Belfast wings," and the part played by the linen trade of the United Kingdom in supplying the army, navy, and air force with the innumerable linen articles required, was undoubtedly a very great one. The enormous demand for linen fabrics for war purposes, and more especially for the manufacture of aeroplane wings, was one of the great raw material problems which the government had to face. Before the war the greater part of the flax used in the linen industry came from Russia, and large quantities of the finer grades from Belgium and parts of northern France. Ireland was, of course, the internal source of supply.

The collapse of Russia in 1917 led to a variety of expedients for meeting the huge demands for flax, the success of which is indicated in Lord French's words quoted above. But although hostilities are now over and flax for military purposes is no longer needed in such quantities, there is every indication that the demand for linen goods will be far greater than before the war. Civil aviation will call for a great deal of linen material, since British manufacturers seem agreed that linen is preferable to cotton for use on aeroplanes. Further, the demand for cotton goods is likely to be very heavy as the world returns to peace conditions. Indeed, indeed, that can be met by the anticipated supply of raw cotton. Linen will be largely called upon to meet this deficiency.

It is naturally to Ireland that one looks first for an increased supply of flax within the Empire, for in Ireland the industry has always flourished, and both the farmers and their laborers are already acquainted with the needs of the crop and the somewhat intricate method of manufacture.

Flax Fiber for Spinners

It may be well to describe very briefly the processes by which flax fiber is prepared for the spinner. To begin with, flax must be sown on carefully tilled and level ground, to insure an even crop. When grown it must be pulled, and not cut. If it is cut, a large quantity of weeds is gathered with it, which has a deteriorating effect in the later stages of manufacture; also it is said that the fiber is better for spinning purposes when pulled instead of cut. After it has been pulled it is set up on the field to dry. Then follows the first process of manufacture, known as retting. This is really rotting, for the flax is steeped in running water until the gummy substance in the straw has been dissolved and washed away, thus loosening and separating the fibers. The straw is next dried and passed through rollers which break up the woody core. It is then scutched, that is, the woody particles to which the core has been reduced in the breaker are beaten out by means of wooden blades set in a revolving drum or shaft. The fiber is then ready for the spinning mill. The curious point about the Irish flax industry is that the farmer who grows the crop also puts it through the first manufacturing process of retting. Thus he sells not merely a raw material, but a partly manufactured article.

In looking for an increased production of flax in Ireland, or elsewhere for that matter, the difficulties seem to resolve themselves into two main problems. The first is the provision of a successful pulling machine; and the second is the establishment of a better system of retting.

Much Labor Required

It has been pointed out that flax must be pulled and not cut, and at present this has to be done by hand. The flax crop, therefore, requires a vast amount of labor just at the time when labor is most needed for harvesting other crops. Mechanical pulling would very greatly reduce the number of hands required. Several attempts have been made to perfect a flax-pulling machine, but so far without complete success. It is safe to say that the advent of a satisfactory puller would make more difference than anything else in the increase of flax production.

The labor difficulty is further complicated by the fact that retting is carried out by the farmers during the harvest season. Under the present system of natural retting the flax is steeped in ponds or streams, and it is only during the months of August and September that the required temperature of from 60 degrees to 80 degrees Fahrenheit can be obtained. This means an additional demand for labor at a time when it is scarce.

Many attempts have been made to find a satisfactory chemical method of retting, but the results so far obtained are not so good as those secured by water retting. A system of retting in tanks, however, in which the water is artificially raised to the necessary heat, has proved excellent. The great advantage naturally is that under this system retting can be carried out all the year round, if it is combined with some form of artificial drying; and even if the flax is dried in the open, the retting season need not be confined to the busy autumn months, if protection from the weather is provided. It would be impracticable for most farmers to set up their own retting plant, but the establishment of central retteries in flax-growing districts has been strongly advocated. The central retteries would be owned and managed by the manufacturers, who would buy the crop as it stood in the field, or

after it was pulled, and would be responsible for the whole of the preparation of the fiber. This centralization would lead to the use of the most up-to-date methods, and would insure the crop being skillfully treated from the beginning. It would also secure economies in costs and labor. The farmers would be relieved of a difficult technical process, and would be free to concentrate on the agricultural side of the question. Further, they would have at their disposal more labor to deal with an increased crop.

MAINE EXPECTS CANADIAN VISITORS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Maine.—During the war, the travel from Canada to the United States dropped off very materially, but with peace conditions restored, indications point to Maine entertaining during the coming summer the greatest number of Canadians in her history.

There are two great routes of automobile travel between Canada and New England, but the one which interests Maine the most is the direct one from Quebec, crossing the international boundary just north of Jackman, and coming south through Bingham, Norridgewock, Skowhegan, Waterville, and Augusta to Portland and the coast. The Province of Quebec has constructed a fine gravel highway from Quebec City to the Maine border, a distance of 91 miles. There is now a fine government highway between Montreal and Quebec and, if Maine could guarantee a good road within its borders, it is believed there is no limit to the amount of business that it would get from Canada. It is hoped that the new road from the Quebec border south to Norridgewock and Skowhegan may be constructed at the earliest possible moment. The second route from Canada into New England is via Burlington and St. Johnsbury, Bretton Woods, Crawford Notch, and Fryeburg, but this route is not so satisfactory as the Quebec-Jackman highway will be when Maine's section is completed.

ARMY TRUCKS TO BE USED IN ROAD BUILDING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Florida.—The recent announcement by the federal government of the assignment of 80 army motor trucks to the State Road Department for highway construction work has centered interest in road building, and the plan of the road department is to begin using these trucks as quickly as they arrive. The recent act of the Legislature abolishing the convict lease system and converting the convicts' work to the roads will greatly facilitate building operations.

More than \$8,000,000 will be available for further permanent road construction in Florida, and the State Road Department is planning extensive work in all parts of the State. One of the earliest projects of size will be the completion of a trunk line highway from Jacksonville to Pensacola, traversing the northern section of the State and linking the extreme eastern and western cities.

ILLINOIS PASSES WATERWAY BILL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Illinois.—The Illinois House on Tuesday passed the Waterway Bill, making it a law, with the exception of the Governor's signature, which is assured. This project was backed by four bills, one appropriating \$20,000,000 for the State Department of Public Works and Buildings to use in the work and another authorizing the issue of \$20,000,000 worth of bonds which would mature in 20 years with 4 per cent interest. This will mean the construction of a deep waterway from the water-power plant at a Chicago district near Lockport to a point in the Illinois River near Utica. This will connect Lake Michigan with the Mississippi River.

NOTE: CHICAGO HOTEL CLOSES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Illinois.—The Grand Pacific Hotel, one of the landmarks of Chicago, has closed its doors and a skyscraper, to be the home of the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank and the Merchants Loan and Trust Company, will take its place. The Grand Pacific Hotel was rebuilt after the big fire in 1871.

DR. KOO RETURNING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, New York.—Dr. V. Wellington Koo, Chinese Minister to the United States, who has been spending some time in Paris, is now on his way back to the United States, and is expected to arrive in this city within a week or 10 days.

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SOCIAL SERVICE OF WOMEN OF INDIA

Training Is Given Along Broad Lines by Noted Society, Which Provides Education Facilities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—A meeting, with the object of forming in the British Isles a committee of sympathizers with the aims and work of the Poona Seva Sadan, home for service by women for women—was held at the Central Hall, Westminster, recently. The Seva Sadan trains Indian women for social service and it is the belief of Mr. G. K. Devadhar, M. A., its honorary general secretary, an original member of the Friends of India Society, that, with an organized nucleus of friends in England, it will be possible to send over some Indian women already trained at Poona to complete their training in branches of medical knowledge which are not represented in India. This is but one branch of usefulness which it is hoped this particular effort at closer cooperation between the British and the Indian peoples will foster.

Evolution, Not Revolution

Mrs. Fawcett, who took the chair in the unavoidable absence of Lord Reay, spoke in the highest terms of the Servants of India Society. She said, she said, a close and most interesting parallel between the aims and methods of the society and the self-sacrificing spirit of its members with the movement opened by the thirteenth century St. Francis of Assisi. The society gave its support not to revolution, but to evolution. It avoided anarism, sought the ways and means by which friendship and collaboration could be encouraged and it had already accomplished much.

Mr. Devadhar, in addressing the meeting, remarked that, while the great majority of his countrymen had no education, as education was viewed from the modern standpoint, yet it did not by any means follow that they were without culture. They possessed much culture learnt at the school of life, but they needed modern education. When doing famine relief work in 1907 and 1908, he had been convinced of the great help which trained Indian women could have afforded him. It then became his aim to start a movement by which Indian women could be taught all those kinds of work which modern society needed. It was certainly too true that the government had done next to nothing in the matter of providing educational facilities for the women of India, but it had to be recognized that the government had been faced with the difficulty which the lack of an educational tradition for women created. In India education among women had not been regarded as a necessity. The seclusion to which the great mass of Indian women had been subjected had also discouraged initiative on the part of the government which, in such circumstances, felt nervous at making a bold forward move involving considerable expenditure. It was the duty of Indians themselves to make a beginning, and from this conviction had sprung a work the progress of which had been pronounced quite remarkable by Mr. Gandhi. A particular characteristic of the work was its non-sectarian character. It took no account of races or classes, but aimed at the service of all.

India's Expressed Need

Sir Mancherjee Bhownagree, in supporting the object of the meeting, said that the reason for the failure of so many movements and societies in Great Britain formed for the aid of India and its people was the fact that the call had not come from India itself. The present movement, on the contrary, had sprung from India's own expressed need. Sir Mancherjee Bhownagree laid special stress on the importance of the industrial problem in India. There were many activities from which he said the Indian peoples only derived the labor profit, while the rest of the benefit went out of the country. The Indians engaged in export industries would welcome any suggestions which would enable them to meet modern trade exigencies. The way in which some Indian goods were exported called for the attention of all those who desired to see the Indians themselves profiting by their trade. To give a small practical instance, chutneys were exported from India in a way which showed that the knowledge of economic distribution was at present lacking.

The meeting was well attended and it was evident that Mr. Devadhar's scheme would not fail from lack of sympathizers.

ITALY'S PROBLEM OF PEACE ECONOMY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy.—The council of administration for the National Institute for the Combustants was recently installed at the Ministry for the Treasury and a speech, dealing with the present situation and the objects of the institute, was delivered on the occasion by Commendatore Stringher, the Minister for the Treasury. War economy and finance must now, he said, give place to a peace economy and finance, and a normal regime must follow the conditions imposed by the

necessities of the war. Mr. Stringher did not attempt to disguise the difficulties of the situation but he declared that a people which had conquered in a formidable war would not lack the qualities required to overcome the difficulties arising from a rapid return to a peace regime.

The Minister enumerated the large sums amounting to little less than 4,000,000,000 lire, which the government was devoting to the work of national reconstruction in addition to what was being expended in pensions and in rendering immediate assistance. All that, however, Commendatore Stringher declared, could not take the place of other activities, which the State must aid and which it was the duty of the citizens to support.

The war had set fresh currents of ideas in motion and had shown the need for greater social fraternization as well as for an increase in their productive capacity, and it was the duty of the statesmen to direct these movements and to find the best means by which their economic resources might be increased, and life be placed on a better footing. The National Institute had both these ends in view he affirmed, and, after speaking of the circumstances in which it had been founded, he declared that the State had called upon citizens who had already done their part in promoting the moral and material elevation of the Nation, to administer it.

In speaking of the scope of its work Commendatore Stringher descanted on the way in which Italian agriculture might be helped by its means and fresh energy, and fresh capital and technical knowledge be brought to bear on the land. The work of the institute in the field of social activity might, he said, be less clearly defined, but its work should stimulate production and promote solidarity. It heralded the spirit and the activities of a new era, in which reforms must be carried out by the Italian Government and people, not by violence but by agreement among all classes of the population.

NAVAL BASE IN BOSTON PLANNED

United States Government Has Agreed to Buy Land for It, Says Massachusetts Official

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Information that the United States Navy is going to construct a big naval base on the South Boston waterfront between the Fish Pier and the dry dock was given out recently by John N. Cole, chairman of the Massachusetts Waterways Commission, speaking before the Joint Judiciary Committee of the Legislature on Governor Coolidge's message recommending legislation to cede jurisdiction over approximately 30 acres of state-owned land to the national government. Mr. Cole said the government was going to pay \$1,000,000 for 4,296,480 square feet of most of which was under water. Great piers and docks will be built on this land by the government, he added.

"The United States Government has not made public its plans for the land," said Mr. Cole, "but I know that there is going to be a tremendous development there which will be of vast importance to Boston Harbor. It will be used as a supplementary naval base to the Charlestown Navy Yard and the Victory Plant at Quantum. The construction which will take place on that land, now unused, will mark another very important step in upbuilding our port."

The committee voted unanimously to report the bill. In reply to questions Mr. Cole told the committee the government will pay \$3,150,000 for the purchase of the dry dock which the Waterways Commission is building adjacent to this land, but the money will not be paid until the dry dock is finished.

STATE INDUSTRIAL MANAGER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FARGO, North Dakota.—J. A. McGovern of Fargo has been appointed manager of the North Dakota Mill and Elevator Association, and will be in charge of the state industrial system as contemplated by laws passed by the last Legislature. State-owned terminal elevators and flour mills will be established, and \$5,000,000 has been appropriated by the State to finance the project. Mr. McGovern has been chief deputy inspector of grain grades of the State for the last two years.

COVENANT WITH TURKS OPPOSED

Joint Mandate With United States Called Scheme to Retain a Hold on Armenians, Who Desire Independence

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, New York.—It can be stated on the best authority that the desire of the American Committee for the Independence of Armenia that the question of a mandate for Armenia be left with sympathetic support and full confidence with President Wilson and the American Peace Commission has now been transmitted to Paris and that the message has been received with gratification and deep appreciation of the trust reposed in those to whom it was addressed.

It will be remembered that it was the original purpose of the committee to urge upon the delegation at Paris the advisability of making the United States the mandatory power for independent Armenia. This plan was abandoned in the belief that the present international situation with the peace treaty and the League of Nations covenant being considered, especially by the United States Senate, was not such as to make advisable any move that could be construed by the opponents of those documents as laying an additional burden upon the United States.

It is evident the delegation in Paris appreciates the final decision of the committee not to express any opinion, that the whole matter should be left to the delegation with sympathetic support and full confidence. Meanwhile Yahan Cardashian, a prominent worker in the interests of Armenia, has stated in clear terms the opposition which he thinks Armenians naturally feel to the proposal that the United States accept a joint mandate for Armenia, Anatolia and Constantinople.

Mr. Cardashian, speaking through the National Union of America, says that the Armenians desire the United States to help them to organize their government because they naturally lean toward the social and political ideals of America. The joint mandate plan, he says, is supported by Henry Morgenthau, Dr. Gates of Roberts College, and the Turks. These proponents, he holds, differ in their motives, but the scheme, he thinks, is essentially a Turkish one.

"It has been known for some time past," said Mr. Cardashian, "that Mr. Morgenthau will lend himself, as he now does, to a project designed to preserve the administrative unity of Turkey whereby to promote a personal ambition. To the Turks, the scheme of a joint mandate is a substitute as a means of continuing their hold on Armenia under some makeshift arrangement. The position of the Turks is a natural one and easily understood. But it is to be stated with the deepest regret that the position Mr. Morgenthau and Mr. Gates take is un-American and anti-Armenian, because adoption of a scheme which can please the Turks only will be like rewarding them for their crimes and punishing the Armenians for their fidelity to the faith and cause of America; because, looked at from every angle, the assumption by America of a mandate for Constantinople and Anatolia is a most dangerous entanglement from which America will be unable to disentangle itself at will."

Mr. Cardashian does not believe the American people can be induced to enter into a covenant with the Turks. He does not think America "would like the butcher and the sheep kept together."

DEFECTS IN FISH HANDLING OUTLINED

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Defective distributing machinery makes it impossible for the public to obtain the benefits of wholesale marketing conditions at the Boston Fish Pier, Gardner Poole, manager of the Commonwealth Ice & Cold Storage Company told the legislative committee on Legal Affairs on Tuesday. The committee was holding a continued hearing on the report of the special recess committee on the fish industry. The government, Mr. Poole intimated, is to blame as much

as anybody for the failure of the distributing machinery.

Retailers, Mr. Poole said, handle the fish that yields to them the greatest profit for the least exertion, with the result that the public everywhere has a choice generally for purchasing only the most expensive fish in the market. He asked that the committee in its report endeavor to suggest something which will advance the business, assist distribution, and permit the public to secure the advantage of prevailing economic conditions.

ANNUAL PULITZER AWARD ANNOUNCED

NEW YORK, New York.—The Joseph Pulitzer gold medal, awarded annually

"for the most disinterested and meritorious public service rendered by any American newspaper during the year," has been awarded to the Milwaukee Journal. The award, recommended by a jury of the School of Journalism, composed of Talcott Williams, Prof. Walter Pitkin, Prof. Roscoe C. E. Brown, and Robert E. Macfarlane, was approved by the board of trustees.

Announcement also was made that the Pulitzer prize of \$1000 "for the American novel published during the year which shall best represent the wholesome atmosphere of American life, and the brightest standard of American manners and manhood," was awarded to Booth Tarkington for his novel, "The Magnificent Ambersons."

REOPENING URGED OF ABANDONED STATION

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—That public interest demands the reopening of the old Chickering passenger station on the Providence division of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, at Gainsborough Street, was the assertion of several representatives of organizations in that vicinity at a hearing before the Public Service Commission on Tuesday. The station has been closed for 23 years and the petitioners contend that the growth of the section has been so great that the station is now a necessity. Representatives of the road informed the commission that the cost to the road of reopening the station is estimated at \$140,000 or more, that it will seriously interfere with the present traffic system and will be unsafe because there is not sufficient room for the trains to stop.

COLLUSION ALLEGED IN KENTUCKY TAX SUIT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOUISVILLE, Kentucky.—The State Tax Commission has authorized T. E. Coyne, revenue agent of Fayette County, to bring suit in the Fayette Circuit Court to reopen the Harkness inheritance tax case. It is claimed that the agreed judgment in the sheriff's suit by which the estate was assessed at \$4,000,000, was the result of collusion. The petition will seek to collect tax on \$96,000,000 additional.

SHIPPING BOARD MEMBER

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—President Wilson on Tuesday sent to the Senate the nomination of Thomas Albertson Scott, Republican, to be a member of the United States Shipping Board, to succeed Bainbridge Colby. Mr. Scott is president of the P. A. Scott Towing, Pile Driving and Wharf Building Company, and of the Scott Investment Company, both of New London, Connecticut.

CHANGE BY SOCIALIST PAPER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Announcement is made here by J. Louis Engdahl, editor of The Eye Opener, a Socialist weekly, that the paper will be issued hereafter, at least temporarily, as a monthly, on account of the weekly issues being held up by the Post Office Department for several weeks before being accepted for mailing.

CHEERING WORDS FOR ZIONISTS

Judge Mack, Head of American Branch, Brings Favorable Report From Peace Conference

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, New York.—Judge Julian W. Mack, president of the Zionist organization of America, who has just returned from Europe, expresses the conviction that the Peace Conference will secure:

"Full and complete emancipation, equality and citizenship for the Jew without the possibility of misinterpretation and evasion such as characterized Rumania's dealings under the Treaty of Berlin, citizenship being conferred en bloc in and by the treaties themselves."

"A guarantee for all citizens of those equal civil, religious and political rights that are fundamental in every enlightened state."

"Protection of the minority groups' rights in the use of their language, establishment and maintenance of their schools and their other religious and social institutions, with equitable or proportionate sharing in the public funds devoted to such purposes."

Judge Mack believes the international character of these obligations will be recognized and jurisdiction for their enforcement and protection conferred upon the League of Nations. Judge Mack was sent to Europe by the American Jewish Congress, and in Paris was elected chairman of a committee comprising all the democratically chosen Jewish delegations to the Peace Conference. This committee, through Louis Marshall of this city, presented to the "Big Four" a memorandum setting forth Jewish conditions in Poland and Rumania, and the demands of the Jews for their rights as national minorities in the new and enlarged states being created by the peace treaties.

The delegation was also charged with aiding to realize the Balfour declaration favoring the creation of a national Jewish home in Palestine.

Judge Mack is convinced that this aspiration will also be gratified by the Peace Conference. He believes there will be no dearth of pioneers eager to lead in the establishment of the home land, but he says immigration must be gradual, since hand in hand must go the preparation of the land for the people.

Judge Mack says the creation of the homeland will be carried out with no prejudice to the rights of the new Jewish communities, nor will it have any effect on the political status of Jews, citizens of other lands.

"But upon the Jews of every land," he says, "will devolve the privilege and obligation of aiding their kindred in race and faith to make Palestine again the land 'flowing with milk and honey,' capable of supporting a population of several millions. Once the question of Palestine's destiny is settled, as it will be at the Peace Conference, it is to be hoped that every Jew, whatever his attitude may have been as to the desirability of the Zionist aims, will be proud to join in this historic task."

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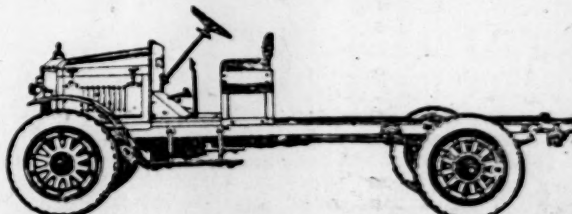


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HEARING RESUMED ON CITATION IN CONTEMPT PROCEEDINGS

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PETITION HEARD

Official Report of the Proceedings Is Given by This Newspaper as Transcribed From the Notes of Official Stenographer

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Hearings were continued yesterday before Judge Bradley in the Supreme Judicial Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts in the contempt proceedings incidental to the suit of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society v. the Christian Science Board of Directors.

In accordance with the notice printed in this newspaper May 21, The Christian Science Monitor gives space below to a verbatim report of the proceedings, exactly as transcribed from the notes of the official stenographer.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
Supreme Judicial Court
Suffolk ss. No. 30654. In Equity

Eustace et al. v. Dickey et al.
Before Mr. Justice Bradley.

Boston, June 4, 1919.
Hearing on petition that Adam H. Dickey et al. be adjudged in contempt of court for violation of temporary injunction.

The Court—I suggested to the clerk this morning, gentlemen, that you might come in this afternoon and read the papers, so to speak, and state the case and I will go on with the taking of the evidence tomorrow morning. That would not lead to any inconvenience in the summoning of witnesses and we shall advance the case just so much by getting rid of the preliminary proceedings. I think you go forward, Mr. Whipple.

Mr. Bates—May I call attention to one matter. We have filed a motion to modify the injunction so as to give us an opportunity, should Your Honor think we ought to have it, to elect one of these magazines in accordance with the rules of the Church and in accordance with 17 years' unbroken practice. There might be serious difficulty arise if it is not done. Let me state further, in making this preliminary statement, that I notified brother Whipple that we should ask for this modification of this injunction unless he assented to our version of it, but up to the day before Memorial Day we did not know he was going to object, that is the reason this motion comes in at this time. Inasmuch as it involves the same matter as a part of the injunction I think it might properly be heard at the same time.

The Court—I will take up first the petition.

Mr. Whipple—I have said, in reply, I did not think it was usual for the Court to hear a petition for modification of an injunction when the question was still pending as to whether the injunction had been violated, but that I saw no objection to putting the whole matter being considered by Your Honor and that doubtless all the evidence that would come before Your Honor would be considered before that question—the question of a possible modification of the injunction—and that we would accept Your Honor's direction as to the most easy and convenient method of disposing of that question when we reached it.

Now with regard to the case we are to try. We are ready and think that we can occupy the afternoon with putting in the evidence, or a good share of it. We received word a little before one o'clock that the Court would be available for this afternoon and we have tried to get our people together. I think we have; at any rate there are certain important matters that can be dealt with this afternoon which I think will occupy a good deal of time and which will facilitate the hearing tomorrow, and the Court will not lose very much of its time.

Shall I read or state the substance of the petition—unless Your Honor has happened to read it.

The Court—You will read, if you please, the terms of the injunction, first.

Mr. Whipple—The injunction will be found printed in this small printed copy of the bill in equity. Have you one?

The Court—If you have a copy I should like to follow it.

Mr. Whipple—It is on the last page—this is a copy of the bill itself. Now the Deed of Trust.

The Court—Just a moment, please. Will you specify under the terms of this injunction, the violations upon which you rely. Are those set forth in your petition?

Mr. Whipple—Yes, Your Honor.

The Court—Then you can read the petition next.

Mr. Whipple—If it meets with your approval, may I call Your Honor's attention to this, that the parties are enjoined from interfering with the business—with interfering with the plaintiffs in the discharge of his or their respective duties as trustees under a trust instrument dated Jan. 25, 1898. Now if Your Honor desires to run your eye over the trust instrument, it is Exhibit A on page 42 because what our duties are are defined in that instrument. Perhaps the terms of the injunction itself are not complete without reference to that.

The Court—What is the Exhibit upon which you rely?

Mr. Whipple—Page 42 is the Deed of Trust. It is Exhibit A. Then Your Honor will notice that the conveyance of all this property, the Publishing Society's property, The Christian Science Publishing Society's property, all the property that they receive and handle is granted upon the following perpetual, irrevocable trust and confidence, namely:

"I, Said trustees shall hold and manage said property and property rights exclusively for the purpose of

carrying on the business, which has heretofore been conducted by the said Christian Science Publishing Society, in promoting the interests of Christian Science; and the principal place of business shall be in said Boston."

In other words, the trustees are given the management of the property and property rights, and no question will be made that the property which was handed over, or that the trustees acquired, included the publications which are referred to in the petition, that is the Christian Science Journal, the Christian Science Monitor, the Christian Science Sentinel, the editorial policy of which is involved and the editors of which are referred to as being those as to whose election there is a dispute.

"The business shall be done by said trustees under the unincorporated name of 'The Christian Science Publishing Society.'"

In other words these publications are the property of the trustees. "Said trustees shall energetically and judiciously manage the business of the Publishing Society on a strictly Christian basis, and upon their own responsibility, and without consulting me about details, subject only to my supervision, if I shall at any time elect to advise or direct them."

May I state what is without dispute, that Mrs. Eddy herself during her lifetime as grantor, reserved for herself the supervision and direction if she saw fit to exercise them, and what Governor Bates has referred to as the uninterrupted course of matters for 17 years, was merely the adoption by the Board of Trustees of the Publishing Society of any suggestion or supervision on the part of Mrs. Eddy before she passed away. In other words while Mrs. Eddy lived there wasn't a trustee of this organization who would not follow out in the fullest detail, minutely, any suggestion Mrs. Eddy made. If she nominated an editor, or asked to have one elected, there would not be the slightest hesitation in every one of these trustees obeying implicitly and to the letter the slightest suggestion of the great Leader of the Christian Science movement. I am calling attention to it now, because it will be referred to later. Mrs. Eddy passed away in 1910, and it is with regard to the course of proceedings since she passed away that the trustees, excepting that the business manager, have the selection of only three different editors and so there hasn't been, as we say, very much of an unbroken custom.

Now in paragraph 6, on page 45, it states:

"Said trustees shall employ all the help necessary to the proper conduct of said business, and shall discharge the same in their discretion or according to the needs of the business, excepting that the business manager may call in at times of necessity such temporary help as will facilitate the business."

We say the employment being in the hands of the trustees—that that meant the employment of every one.

"The trustees shall employ such number of persons as they may deem necessary to prepare Bible Lessons or Lesson Sermons to be read in the Christian Science churches, the same to be published quarterly as has heretofore been done by and in the name of The Christian Science Quarterly; and they may, in their discretion, change the name or style of such quarterly publication as occasion may demand. They shall also fix the compensation of the persons so selected."

"Said trustees shall have direction and supervision of the publication of said Quarterly, and also of all pamphlets, tracts, and other literature pertaining to said business, using their best judgment as to the means of preparing and issuing the same, so as to promote the best interests of the Cause, reserving the right to make such changes as I may think important."

And now 11. "I also reserve—This provides for a reservation that Mrs. Eddy herself might make and exercise a power with regard to controlling—with regard to withdrawing from the trustees or the trust the publication of the Christian Science Journal, and I think there is no question that she never withdrew it from the trustees and that when she passed away the publication of the Christian Science Journal was the trust property under this trust and so remained forever."

I venture to state that so as to bring clearly before Your Honor's mind just what we claim the right to do under our Deed of Trust, what it provided, and what action on the part of the directors the injunction was intended to prevent.

I take it that there is no contention, and I will ask Governor Bates if that is not true, that said temporary injunction after its issuance from the court was duly served on all the defendants and its contents made known and fully explained to them by their counsel.

Mr. Bates—We make no question but that is so.

The Court—What is the date of the service?

Mr. Whipple—It was issued on either March 25 or 26.

The Court—What is the officer's return? I have it, so you need not concern yourself about it. March 25, 1919, on all the defendants except Dittmore, and on Dittmore on March 26, 1919.

Mr. Whipple—The defendant Dittmore is not involved in this proceeding.

The Court—I understand that. March 26, 1919, that is the date of the service.

Mr. Whipple—As Governor Bates has stated, the contents of the writ of injunction were fully explained to these defendants by counsel. Now in paragraph 2 of our petition we have restated the paragraphs of the bill upon which, as we understand it, our application for relief was granted. I will take Your Honor's direction

about reading them. We thought that in construing the injunction these averments of what the defendants were forbidden to do might be materially important.

The Court—I shall let you take your own course about that. The terms of the injunction are very clear and explicit.

Mr. Whipple—We could show they are doing the very things we complained of and that they were forbidden to do. Paragraph 17. "The plaintiffs further aver upon information and belief that it is not a part of the plan of the defendants to appeal to the courts for an order determination of the question of their right to remove the plaintiff trustees under existing circumstances, but that on the contrary they propose to accomplish their removal by the exercise of the great and dominating influence which they carry by reason of their official position and in the exercise of their power to dominate and control members of The Mother Church by the powers of discipline which they hold, and to influence the action of other churches by refusals to grant licenses or appointments." That is the great source of their power. "The plaintiffs believe that the defendants intend thus to make the office of trustees practically untenable by the plaintiffs, or to make the performance of their duties so arduous and disagreeable as thereby to induce their voluntary resignation and control members of The Mother Church by the powers of discipline which they hold, and to influence the action of other churches by refusals to grant licenses or appointments." That is the great source of their power. "The plaintiffs believe that the defendants intend thus to make the office of trustees practically untenable by the plaintiffs, or to make the performance of their duties so arduous and disagreeable as thereby to induce their voluntary resignation and control members of The Mother Church by the powers of discipline which they hold, and to influence the action of other churches by refusals to grant licenses or appointments." That is the great source of their power. "The plaintiffs believe that the defendants intend thus to make the office of trustees practically untenable by the plaintiffs, or to make the performance of their duties so arduous and disagreeable as thereby to induce their voluntary resignation and control members of The Mother Church by the powers of discipline which they hold, and to influence the action of other churches by refusals to grant licenses or appointments." That is the great source of their power.

"The plaintiffs further aver upon information and belief, that the defendants have stated to many Christian Scientists in substance that they plan to obtain control of the Publishing Society, or to destroy it; that if the plaintiffs as trustees continue to resist the demands of the directors and refuse to conform to their will, the directors propose in the terms of one of them, 'to make the Publishing Society an empty shell,' and to accomplish that result by using their great influence with Christian Science churches and throughout the field to induce Christian Scientists not to continue to subscribe for and support new publications," etc.

Now in the third paragraph, we recite that "Since the granting of said injunction, the said defendants (by which term as hereinafter used I mean all the defendants except Dittmore) have insisted upon doing all the things which they have claimed (and which had theretofore been in the habit of rightfully doing, which said bill was aimed to prevent, and which said defendants were forbidden doing by the terms of said injunction. Said defendants in various ways have thus, and otherwise, interfered with the management by the plaintiffs of the business of the Publishing Society under and in accordance with the terms of the Deed of Trust under which they derive their authority. Said defendants have from time to time asserted their purpose and intention of continuing to manage and control certain of the affairs of said Publishing Society in derogation of the authority of the plaintiffs, and have both promoted and permitted the active spread of propaganda by which they have threatened and intended to embarrass and interfere with plaintiffs, as set forth in the plaintiffs' bill."

That refers, if I may interrupt myself and state to Your Honor, to certain acts which have been referred to when this matter had been before the Court before, which seemed to the trustees to constitute a violation of the injunction. But we thought that by sending letters to counsel and calling their attention to the terms of the injunction and to the fact that these actions were violating the terms of the injunction, that would be enough. We did not want to trouble the Court with a hearing if they would desist and discontinue that course of action. They attempted with regard to Mrs. Knott, whom they elected as director,—

Mr. Bates—Are we to go into things which are not specified in this thing at all?

The Court—You are not obliged to answer anything except what is set forth in the motion for attachment in the contempt proceedings. Do you specify, Mr. Whipple, in that motion the particulars upon which you rely for violation of the injunction?

Mr. Whipple—After making this general statement, I specify two illustrative instances.

The Court—I think you better read the petition.

Mr. Whipple—Shall I begin with paragraph 3? I have stated substantially—

The Court—Begin below where you have stated the substance. Of course the bits of the case is, what have these defendants done specifically that violates the injunction.

Mr. Whipple—I have already read paragraph 3.

Paragraph 4. "As specific examples and illustrations of said conduct in violation of said temporary injunction, the plaintiffs set forth the following facts:

"(a) By reason of the neglect of duty and unsatisfactory conduct of one William D. McCrackan, an employee of the plaintiffs as an associate editor of The Christian Science Sentinel and Christian Science Journal, the plaintiffs on May 19th dismissed said McCrackan from their service in a telegram reading as follows:

"May 19, 1919.
"Mr. William D. McCrackan,
"The Commodore,
"Forty-Second Street & Lexington Avenue,
"New York City.

"In view of your letter of April twenty-second written to Mr. McKenize and your continued absence from the office, the trustees suspended you as associate editor and omitted your editorials, and in view of your conduct your services are discontinued as of today.

"BOARD OF TRUSTEES.
"Said dismissal followed and was in a measure the result of complaints with reference to said McCrackan

which had been previously discussed between the defendants and the plaintiffs, and was on account of conduct and other reasons fully known to the defendants.

"On the day following the dismissal of said McCrackan, the plaintiffs notified the defendants of their action in a letter reading as follows:

"May 20, 1919.
"The Christian Science Board of Directors,
"Falmouth and St. Paul Streets,
"Boston, Massachusetts.

"Dear Friends:

"The continued absence of Mr. McCrackan and his neglect of his duties in connection with his position as associate editor made it necessary to discontinue his services and omit his further editorials. Consequently, Mr. McCrackan's services were discontinued yesterday.

"It will of course be necessary for the trustees to employ another associate editor, and we are now giving consideration to the subject. If you have any recommendations to make in connection with such appointment, and can furnish us the names of those whom you think could serve in this position acceptably, and for the promotion of Christian Science, we shall be glad to have you furnish us with the names as early as practicable.

"With best wishes,
"Sincerely yours,
"(Signed) "Herbert W. Eustace,
"Secretary."

"Thereupon, on the following day, the defendants took action in the matter of electing a successor to said McCrackan, and notified the plaintiffs thereof in the following letter:

"May 21, 1919.
"Board of Trustees,
"The Christian Science Publishing Society,
"107 Falmouth Street,
"Boston, Massachusetts.

"Dear Friends:

"The Christian Science Board of Directors instructs me to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of your favor of May 20 and to make the following reply.

"Under the provisions of Article I, Section 3, and Art. XXV, Sec. 4 of the By-Laws—These do not appear anywhere in the bill. But we say it is not so even under the By-Laws. Only Mrs. Eddy could do that. Passing that, and begging your pardon for interrupting Your Honor's thought—"The directors are charged with the responsibility of electing the editors of the Christian Science periodicals.

"Basing their action on the established custom inaugurated by our Leader, Mary Baker Eddy, which has never been questioned but which has been accepted by the Christian Science movement since the establishment of the trust, the directors will be prepared to elect a successor to Mr. McCrackan on June 2 and will take pleasure in giving you due notice of such election.

"The directors trust that you will appreciate the propriety of the position taken by them under the Manual and will be guided accordingly.

"With kind regards,
"Sincerely yours,
(Signed) "CHARLES E. JARVIS,
"Corresponding secretary for the Christian Science Board of Directors."

"The action of the defendants and the notice thereof are a deliberate and purposeful interference by the defendants with the management by the plaintiffs of the affairs of the Publishing Society, the employment of editors and other officials, and therefore in violation of the terms of the injunction of this Honorable Court, and the result of said action is to discredit the plaintiffs and embarrass them in the performance of their duties."

That is our first specification. If before taking up the second specification I would like to say that in the bill that is the very thing we say they were asserting a right to do, namely exercise the power which they found under the Manual that they exercised over the Deed of Trust.

The Court—Of course you are familiar with all the details of this bill; I am not. I am now going to ask you one or two questions for the purpose of getting some information for myself. You, Mr. Whipple, represent which board?

Mr. Whipple—The Board of Trustees of the Publication Society.

The Court—That is what I understood. You claim you have the sole right to determine the editorship of the paper?

Mr. Whipple—Under the terms of this trust.

The Court—And any vacancies which arise you alone have the power to fill, on the editorial staff?

Mr. Whipple—Under the Deed of Trust, yes.

The Court—I have read that portion of the Deed of Trust. Now your board decided that Mr. McCrackan should no longer serve?

Mr. Whipple—Yes, Your Honor.

The Court—After that did you send a letter to this other board?

Mr. Whipple—Yes, Your Honor, and informed them that we had discontinued the services of Mr. McCrackan and they acquiesced in it.

The Court—Didn't you do something more than that—asking them to suggest a name or names?

Mr. Whipple—May I say why? Because we have always regarded it as our duty to cooperate for the promotion of the Christian Science movement.

The Court—Under the terms of this Deed of Trust and under the theory upon which your bill goes, what did this other board have to do with the selection or failure in selecting Mr. McCrackan's successor?

Mr. Whipple—Nothing, except we consulted them—we conceded it to be our duty to ask anyone interested—

The Court—You mean it was a mere matter of Christian courtesy?

Mr. Whipple—Courtesy, Your Honor.

The Court—I don't want any other explanation now. The letter as I un-

derstand it—you got this answer to the letter which you have just read to me from the other board, namely the defendants, so to speak.

Mr. Whipple—The directors. One is the trustees, the other the directors.

The Court—Claiming authority to do it themselves.

Mr. Whipple—Stating they proposed to do it, acting under the Manual. Their entire claim is that the Manual overrules the Deed of Trust.

The Court—I have already read the Deed of Trust through, and subject to the enlightenment of counsel, which they will give me, I think I have some understanding of what bearing it has. I wanted to get the specific thing you say was contempt, and I think I have it now. Now go on.

Mr. Whipple—The second specification is this: "On May 21, current, the defendants through—" May I call attention to the fact that that was the next day after we notified them that we had discontinued Mr. McCrackan's services—"On May 21 the defendants, through said Clifford P. Smith, their attorney of record and counsel and agent, attempted to have sent out for publication in newspapers circulating in the city of Boston a letter, a copy of which is given hereunder. Some of said newspapers published parts thereof, and others declined to publish any part thereof."

"Committee on Publication of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, "236 Huntington Avenue,
"Boston, Massachusetts.

"To the Editor of The Boston Herald—"We have got, or it is accessible to us, the one which was sent to the Herald. There is a special reason just now why editors and readers of newspapers should be cautious about accepting stories pertaining to Christian Science affairs. A very active propaganda is in operation against the movement of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston."

"The report that when Mrs. Annie M. Knott resigned her position as one of the editors of the Christian Science periodicals to become a member of the Christian Science Board of Directors, this board 'found much difficulty in getting some one to take her place'—(that is in sub-quotations)—"is not true. Mrs. Knott resigned on the 19th of March. Her successor, Mrs. Ella W. Hoag, was elected on the 24th of March. She was the direct first and only choice for this position, and she accepted it immediately when it was offered to her."

"Another mistaken report relates to the reasons why Mr. William D. McCrackan has declined reelection as one of the editors of the Christian Science periodicals. His actual reasons are shown by the following letters:

"P. O. Box 32, Fenway Station,
"Boston, Mass., May 18, 1919.

"My dear Judge Smith: I am sending you copies of two letters, one to Mr. McKenize dated April 22 and the other to our directors dated May 1.

"I want you to have the exact facts in regard to my position as editor. In case any false statements are printed I leave it to you as Committee on Publication to make the necessary corrections.

"Faithfully,
(Signed) "W. D. McCrackan.
(Signed) "W. D. McCrackan, April 22, 1919.

"My dear Mr. McKenize:

"I am forwarding to you my editorial which is due on Thursday, April 24.

"Since the trustees of the Publishing Society have taken to censoring the Sentinel and the Journal upon advice of counsel, what is happening is that their counsel are finally determining the nature of the articles and editorials for those periodicals. It is sufficient to recall among other instances that the trustees' counsel caused to be erased from an article the second verse of the good old hymn, 'Onward, Christian Soldiers,' and from an editorial a statement by Mrs. Eddy concerning the Manual which she framed for her own church. This produces an intolerable situation. In justice to my service to the Christian Science field I cannot be a party to this method of making up our periodicals.

"Under these circumstances I shall continue to send my editorials, but shall take no part in selecting and correcting articles.

"With all good wishes,
(Signed) "W. D. McCrackan," May 1st, 1919.

"Dear Directors:

"The time approaches when you will be called upon to make your annual appointments of editors of the Christian Science Sentinel, the Christian Science Journal, Her Herald, and Le Herald. If my name should come up for reappointment, let me say that when I took office in 1914 I felt that three years would constitute a full rounded term of service for me as an editor. I have seen no reason to change my views. I served three years as Committee on Publication for the State of New York and three years as First Reader of The Mother Church. At the coming annual meeting I shall have served three years as associate editor. It is now my desire to take up other branches of Christian Science work at the close of my term."

"I am sincerely appreciative of the opportunities for good which the three annual appointments by the board have meant for me.

"With best wishes,
"I remain faithfully yours,
(Signed) "W. D. McCrackan," On account of the suit brought by the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society, the Christian Science Board of Directors is not responsible for the censoring to which Mr. McCrackan took exception.

"Sincerely yours,
(Signed) "CLIFFORD P. SMITH," Committee on Publication of The First Church of Christ, Scientist,
"Boston, Massachusetts," May 21, 1919.

Said letter was published and sent

out by the defendants, with the purpose on their part to mislead the public and those interested in the Christian Science movement as to the circumstances under which said McCrackan's services were discontinued. The defendants knew at the time of putting out said letter that said McCrackan had been dismissed from the service of the Publishing Society by the trustees, and were fully informed as to the valid reasons which led the trustees to take such action.

The defendants and their attorney also knew, or in the exercise of reasonable diligence would have known, that the statements in said McCrackan's letter of April 22, to which they gave currency, to the effect that plaintiffs' counsel had caused to be erased a certain part of the hymn, "Onward, Christian Soldiers," and had also caused to be erased from an editorial a statement by Mrs. Eddy concerning the Manual, and that said McCrackan resigned as associate editor and was not dismissed, were entirely false and without foundation.

Said letter was sent out for publication by the defendants, intending thereby to give a false and misleading impression and understanding as to the reasons or reasons why said McCrackan retired from the service of the plaintiffs and as to the circumstances of his dismissal, and for the further purpose of thereby discrediting the plaintiffs as trustees in their management of the affairs of the Publishing Society, and to interfere with and embarrass them in connection with the management and to impede the trustees in the discharge of their duties as such.

Then there is the prayer for the summoning of the four defendants and Mr. Smith, their attorney, to answer for contempt in violation of the injunction.

The Court—Will you please read that prayer. I want to get it before my mind.

Mr. Whipple—"Wherefore, The plaintiffs pray that the defendants Dickey, Neal, Merritt, Rathvon, and Knott, together with their agent, attorney and counsel, said Clifford P. Smith, be summoned to the bar of this Court, there to answer for their contempt of this Court in the violation of said injunction."

"The Plaintiffs,
"By their Solicitors."

Then there is the verification by the three trustees of the averments.

If I may be permitted now to follow the course that I did with regard to the first specification and explain our claim, if it needs explanation. The facts with regard to Mr. McCrackan are substantially these. For some year or so before these happenings, certain conduct of his was called to the attention of the editors which was connected and associated with absences from the office and neglect of his editorial duties. He wanted to stay away and have as much time as possible away from the office where ordinarily he would be expected to be and remain from about 9 o'clock in the morning until some time in the afternoon. But he would get in at a late hour in the morning and come in the afternoon occasionally and then stay only a short time and there was marked neglect of his duty. The trustees of the Publishing Society and the defendant directors conferred together on the subject of McCrackan's conduct. I think the directors called it to the trustees' attention first, although perhaps not. I think Mr. McKenize, his senior, was the first one to direct attention to it, and the editorial secretary, whose business it was to look after the performance of duties by different employees of the Publishing Society, called it to the attention of the Board of Trustees. The directors were cooperating with the trustees for the best interest of the Christian Science movement. The trustees had always taken that course because they were coordinate boards with coordinate responsibilities and they wanted to function together for the best interests of the movement and therefore they consulted and conferred very freely with each other with regard to anything that concerned the movement. The directors took up the question of the discipline of Mr. McCrackan. They sent to us some excerpts from letters indicating what discipline he was being subjected to and what promises he made and we have summoned their secretary to bring to the court all the correspondence that was held on that subject in order that Your Honor may be advised as to what Mr. McCrackan's position with the situation was. The defendants have an application to make to Your Honor in connection with that correspondence, but it will also appear that the matter of dismissing him was a matter of constant conversation and conference between the directors and trustees. Finally, as it appeared, the trustees, finding that Mr. McCrackan in spite of his promises continued to neglect his editorial duties, sent for him to come before them and state what he had to say with regard to his dereliction of duty. He ignored them entirely. He would not answer their communications. He would not give us the courtesy of a reply. It appears now, although it did not appear then, and they knew nothing about it, that he, McCrackan, was writing to the Board of Directors and to Mrs. McCrackan, preparing an ostensible excuse for retirement which he knew had got to come on account of his misconduct.

Having discharged him, the plaintiffs trustees notified the directors, as has already appeared, asking for suggestions as to who would be agreeable and whom they would recommend to succeed him, purely as a matter of common interest to get the best man it was possible to procure, and as a matter of courtesy to the directors, who had nothing to do with it and were enjoined from taking any

definite action with regard to it, by order of this Court.

As soon as we notified those people that we had dismissed him, they took this action in sending to the newspapers these letters of Mr. McCrackan with their own endorsement of the fact that Mr. McCrackan had seen fit to resign and for reasons stated here; that he had not been dismissed at all. Now the effect of that upon what is called the Christian Science field is understood by none except by the members of the Christian Science Church themselves. It brought before the field just this information: That Mr. McCrackan, the associate editor, found himself to such an extent in disagreement with the position that had been taken by the trustees that he resigned as associate editor rather than to be further connected with the trustees, who were doing a thing which he could not approve of, namely: They were permitting their publications to be censored by an attorney or counsel who was not a Christian Scientist, while Mrs. Eddy required that anyone who had anything to do with her publications must be a tried and true Christian Scientist. We will offer evidence as to the effect of that and the communications that the Board of Trustees have had with regard to it. This was done promptly, because otherwise it would appear in the field that Mr. McCrackan had been discharged, of course, and the Board of Directors published this in order to show that he had not been discharged and of course to mislead them into believing that it was a voluntary retirement and in a way to reflect on and discredit the trustees themselves because the trustees had been guilty of such misconduct that Mr. McCrackan could not stay with them any longer—an entirely false and misleading thought sent out to the field.

Now we have asked as a first witness Mr. Jarvis, who I understand is here and perhaps could go on this afternoon. But I understand he has given up the letters which we have asked him to bring, to counsel. Do you want to make any application in regard to those letters now, Mr. Bates?

Mr. Bates—Not now, no, sir.

The Court—If you will state to me, Mr. Bates, what your application is as to the modification of the injunction.

Mr. Bates—I will read the injunction as modified.

Motion to modify ad interim injunction.

Now come the defendants Adam H. Dickey, James A. Neal, Edward A. Merritt, William R. Rathvon, and Annie M. Knott, and move the Court to modify the ad interim injunction heretofore issued in said cause by adding at the end thereof, after the words and figures "January 25, 1898," the following:

"Nothing herein contained shall be construed as preventing the Christian Science Board of Directors from electing the editors of the Christian Science Journal, the Christian Science Sentinel, Her Herald, the Christian Science Monitor, The Christian Science Monitor, and all other Christian Science periodicals published by The Christian Science Publishing Society, and the General Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society."

By their attorneys,
BATES, NAY, ABBOTT & DANE,
CLIFFORD P

HISTORIC WARSHIPS SENT TO SCRAP HEAP

United States Fleet Comprises Now Forty Dreadnaughts and Pre-Dreadnaughts—Six Big Battle Cruisers Are Begun

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Twelve pre-dreadnaught battleships will be relieved of active duty with the fleet, placed out of commission, and probably eventually broken up for junk or used as targets by more modern vessels, under plans now being worked out by the Navy Department. The ships are of the mixed battery type and are not considered to be of any value against latest-type fighting craft.

The historic squadron, comprising the battleships Oregon, Indiana, Iowa, and Massachusetts, already has been relegated to the scrap heap. The others apparently doomed to the same fate are the battleships Kearsarge, Kentucky, Maine, Illinois, Alabama, Wisconsin, Missouri, and Ohio. The vessels, built between 1893 and 1901, represent a total expenditure for hulls and machinery alone of more than \$90,000,000. When placed out of commission they will release for other duty 10,000 enlisted men and 400 officers.

Oregon Offered as Memorial

All were used during the war with Germany as training ships or coast defense units. Slow of speed, with small coal capacity, inferior ordnance equipment and insufficient protection against present day projectiles, the ships, if kept in commission, would be more of a liability than an asset in the opinion of naval experts. They are armed with old-type 12 and 13-inch guns.

The Oregon has been offered to the State of Oregon to be used as the State sees fit for memorial purposes, and probably will be accepted. The Iowa, Indiana, and Massachusetts probably will be broken up, as they contain much copper and brass. The others will probably be used as targets for experiment in the effects of modern gunfire, as was the old Texas. It has been suggested that a number of the vessels could be well utilized as coast defense units by sinking them in shoal water at the entrance to important harbors, making them veritable forts. It is possible that four of them will be used for this purpose.

Fleet of 40 Battleships

With these 12 ships stricken from the navy register, the fleet will comprise 40 dreadnaughts and pre-dreadnaughts, 29 of them of the most modern type and 11 of slightly older class, but still formidable units, all of them of the "all big gun" type of construction. Included in the dreadnaught class are the ships from the Michigan and South Carolina class through the new Colorado and Massachusetts class, not yet completed. Eight of the ships are armed with 12-inch guns, 11 with 14-inch and the remaining 10 are being equipped with 16-inch turret guns, the most powerful naval batteries afloat.

The older vessels to be retained are the Virginia, Nebraska, Georgia, New Jersey, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Louisiana, Vermont, Kansas, Minnesota, and New Hampshire. All of them have composite batteries of 12 and 8-inch guns. They range in tonnage from the Virginia class of 16,000 tons to the New Hampshire type of nearly 18,000 tons.

In addition to this powerful fleet of 40 battleships, there are now authorized and under suspended construction six battle cruisers planned on a scale never before attempted by any navy. They will be 850 feet in length, estimated displacement 35,000 tons, and will mount eight 16-inch guns. The contract speed is 35 knots. Secretary Daniels has recommended that construction be immediately resumed on these ships.

ADVERTISING BY PACKERS PROTESTED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR FROM ITS WESTERN NEWS OFFICE
LINCOLN, Nebraska—Nebraska cattlemen, in a meeting held here, went on record as protesting against the newspaper advertising done by the packers as designed to shift the burden for the high cost of meat to the producers by asserting that the packers received but a small margin of profit. Congress will be asked to legislate to prohibit certain practices of the packers.

C. W. Pugsley, who represented the Nebraska Live Stock Association at the Chicago and Kansas City conferences with the packers, reported that one result of the extensive newspaper advertising done by the packers was that some of the newspapers printed no reports whatever of the meetings, while others garbled the proceedings. The Nebraska association proposes to join with other state associations to form a Chicago bureau with hired experts to look after their interests.

MILITARY SCHOOL FOR SAN DIEGO

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR FROM ITS PACIFIC COAST NEWS OFFICE
SAN DIEGO, California—Taking up a course almost identical with that offered to cadets at West Point, the Rockwell Field Officers' Garrison School has opened under the direction of Maj. E. H. Grisea. The chief object of the school is to teach aviation officers about the technical side of army organization and administration which they were unable to learn during their period of training for active overseas duty. Mathematics, chemistry, physics, and a thorough course in aerial navigation will be special features.



LEGAL DEFINITIONS OF INTOXICANTS

Counsel for Anti-Saloon League of America Compiles Interpretations Given by Congress and State Legislatures

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York.—The term "intoxicating liquors" has become so ambiguous in its present-day meaning that counsel for the Anti-Saloon League of America have compiled the various definitions of the phrase as adopted by Congress and the state legislatures.

The District of Columbia law lists "whisky, brandy, rum, gin, wine, ale, porter, beer, cordials, hard or fermented cider, alcoholic-bitters, ethyl alcohol, all malt liquors and all other alcoholic liquors."

Under Section 1 of the Arkansas law all persons are forbidden to manufacture, barter, or give away "alcoholic, vinous, malt, spirituous or fermented liquors, or any compound or preparation thereof commonly called tonics, bitters or medicated liquors."

Section 2 of the Alabama Act of 1915 states that "all liquors, liquids, drinks or beverages, made in imitation of or intended as a substitute for beer, ale, rum, gin, whisky or any other alcoholic, spirituous, vinous or malt liquor, drink or liquid made or used for beverage purposes containing any alcohol shall be deemed an alcoholic liquor."

Six Classes in Florida

Prohibited liquors and beverages are classified under six heads in Florida, as follows:

"1. Alcoholic liquors, spirituous liquors, and all mixed liquors, any part of which is spirituous, foreign or domestic spirits, or rectified or distilled spirits, absinthe, whisky, brandy, rum, and gin.

"2. Vinous liquors and beverages.

"3. All malted, fermented or brewed liquors.

"4. And any drinks, liquors, or beverages containing one-half of 1 per cent of alcohol or more by volume at 60 degrees Fahrenheit, or any other liquids or liquors manufactured or sold or otherwise disposed of for beverage purposes, containing said amount of one-half of 1 per cent of alcohol or more.

"5. Any intoxicating bitters or beverages, by whatever name called.

"6. All liquors and beverages or drinks made in imitation of or intended as a substitute for beer, ale, wine or whisky, or other alcoholic, spirituous, vinous, or malt liquors, including those liquors and beverages commonly known and called near-beer."

Georgia Phraseology

The Georgia law includes under prohibited liquors, "all malted, fermented or brewed liquors of any name or description, manufactured from malt, wholly or in part, such as beer, near-beer, lager beer, porter and ale, and all brewed or fermented liquors and beverages in which maltose is a substantial ingredient, whether alcoholic or not."

All beverages containing one-half of 1 per cent of alcohol or more by volume at 60 degrees Fahrenheit are also prohibited in Georgia. Bitters and all beer substitutes are unlawful in this state.

An amendment is pending in Indiana to strike out the one-half of 1 per cent alcohol permitted there at present. "Intoxicating liquors" are defined as "all malt, vinous or spirituous liquor containing so much as one-half of 1 per cent of alcohol by volume, or any other intoxicating drink, mixture or preparation of like nature, and all mixtures or preparations containing such intoxicating liquor, whether patented or not, reasonably likely, or intended to be used as a beverage, and all other beverages containing so much as one-half of 1 per cent of alcohol by volume."

The Montana Law

"Intoxicating liquors" in Montana is construed to mean "whisky, brandy, gin, rum, ale, spirituous, vinous, fermented or malt liquors, and liquor or liquid of any description, whether medicated or not, which contains as much as 2 per cent alcohol, and is capable of being used as a beverage."

In Nebraska, one-half of 1 per cent is the limit of legal alcoholic content of any liquor. In New Hampshire the limit is 1 per cent of alcohol, and it is stated that "any part of which is intoxicating" is prohibited.

In addition to its alcohol limit of one and one-half per cent, Oregon further bans "all mixtures, compounds or preparations, whether liquid or not, which are intended when mixed with water or otherwise, to produce, by fermentation or otherwise, an intoxicating liquor."

Hard cider, absinthe, and cordials are included under the head of "intoxicating liquors" in South Dakota. In Utah, as in Virginia, the ban is placed on fruit preserved in alcohol, and liquors are defined as "all fermented malt, vinous or spirituous liquors, alcohol, wine, porter, ale, beer, absinthe, or any intoxicating drink, mixture or preparation of like nature and all malt or brewed drinks; and all liquid, mixtures or preparations, whether patented or not, which produce intoxication."

West Virginia Law Drastic

"Ardent spirits," as they are called in Virginia, include "alcohol, brandy, whisky, rum, gin, wine, porter, ale, beer, all malt liquors, absinthe and all compounds or mixtures of any of them with any vegetable or other substance; and all liquids, mixtures or preparations, whether patented or otherwise, which will produce intoxication."

West Virginia's radical definition of

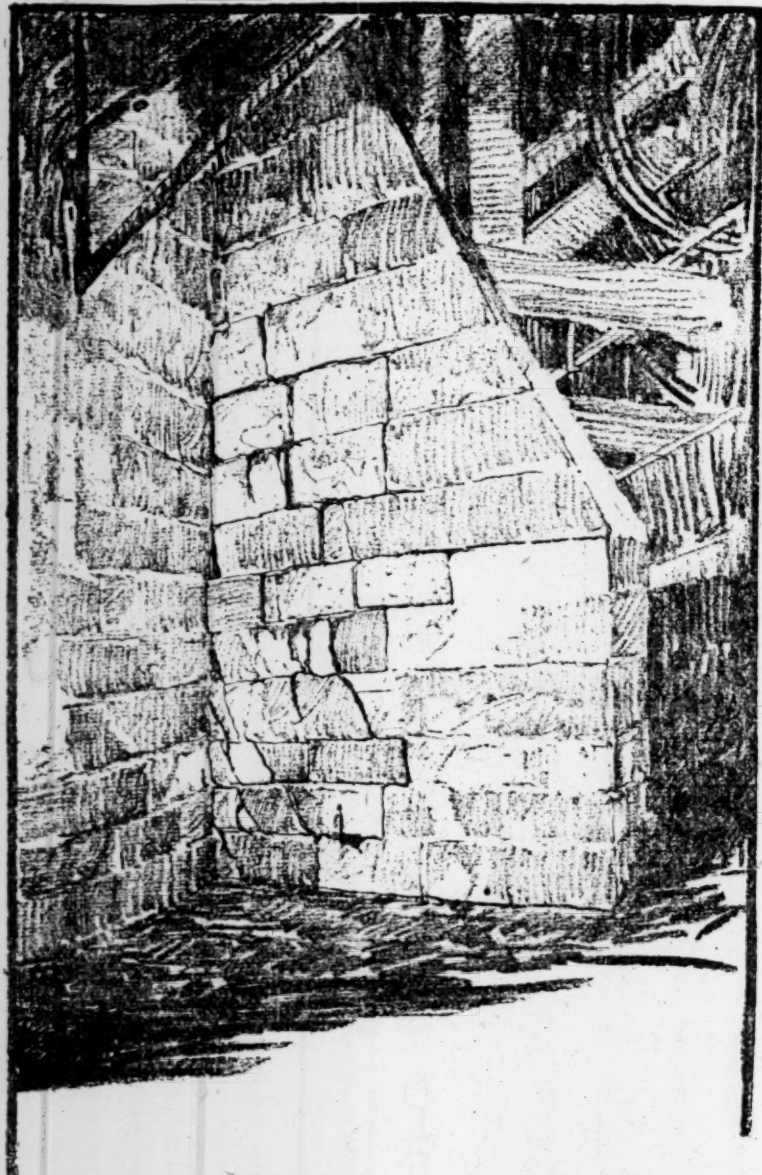
the term provides that "all malt or brewed drinks, whether intoxicating or not, shall be deemed liquors within the meaning of the act." It names one-half of 1 per cent as the alcoholic limit for beverages.

In Michigan "intoxicating liquors" is construed to mean "any vinous, malt, brewed, fermented or spirituous liquors, and every other liquor or liquid containing intoxicating properties which is capable of being used as a beverage, whether medicated or not, and all liquors whether proprietary, patented or not, which contain alcohol and are capable of being used as a beverage; and all mixtures, compounds or preparations, whether liquid or not, which are intended when mixed with water or otherwise to produce by fermentation or otherwise an intoxicating liquor."

RESTORING A GREAT CATHEDRAL

By MERVYN MACARTNEY
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

LONDON, England.—At the present time St. Paul's Cathedral, which has done so much to sustain the spirit of the Nation during the war, and which is now adding memories of Kitchener to those of Nelson and Wellington, naturally fills a large place in the public mind. It is difficult, however, without being highly technical, to describe the work of the preservation of St. Paul's in such a way as to make it interesting to the general public. To understand the present position it is necessary to go back to



Buttress in St. Paul's, showing cracks

the old gothic cathedral. This casing he fitted in with undressed stone simply placed in mortar and with chips of stone (gallies) to fill up the spaces between them. Wren was a great admirer of the Roman methods in building and design. He more than once expressed his determination to construct a building to last for eternity, and he enunciated the dictum that to build a satisfactory pier it should be constructed with wrought-iron casing with through, i. e., stones running right through. In practice I cannot discover that he ever carried out this theory. The result is that his filling in of rubble stone has consolidated more than the outer casing and consequently throws extra weight on to it, causing it to crush and splinter.

From the cathedral accounts I gather that this state of things became serious about 1708, and that Wren handed over the repairs of the south-west and southeast piers to Strong, his most trusted contractor. Some thousands of cubic feet of stone were used in these operations. Whether the veneer of stone that we are now removing is Strong's work or of a later date it is almost impossible to say.

Present-Day Repairs

We know that about 1780 Mylne had the cathedral closed for two seasons to enable him to repair the stonework, which he said had not been satisfactorily restored. Be that as it may, we found that none of the restorations had been thorough; so shortly before the war we began replacing the faulty with sound stone on the southwest pier, and now after five years we have completed this stage of the work. The method of procedure has been to cut out the shattered stone and slide the new block on liquid cement into the cavity and then grout with more cement to fix it in its new position and strengthen the surrounding rubble core. It is an operation requiring skillful masons, who could detect signs of dangerous movements, and experienced foremen to supervise and guide the work. The most difficult part of the restoration so far has been the insertion of the new voussoirs or arch stones. These, of course, could not be replaced from the inner face of the arch as that would be smaller than the back, the voussoirs, being shaped like wedges. They could only be inserted from the side. We have managed to replace three courses and there we have stopped, as the crushing does not appear to extend further.

The work of preservation has been carried on hitherto by voluntary contributions, some of which have come from the remotest corners of the earth, and owing to the rise in the cost of labor and materials, many thousands of pounds are still needed to complete it.

CONFLICT OVER A MICHIGAN PAPER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

DETROIT, Michigan.—Officers of the Wayne County Civic Association have appealed to the Circuit Court for protection against Dr. James Ingham, police commissioner of Detroit, and his department. Judge Codd has directed the police commissioner to show cause why he should not be enjoined from interfering with the distribution of a paper issued by the association called Political News, which contains discussions of candidates and campaign issues. A recent issue was devoted entirely to a plea for the support of a proposed amendment to the state constitution which would abolish parochial schools in Michigan.

For the distribution of 75,000 copies of the publication, it is claimed that six distributors were arrested for three hours and their papers confiscated. The men have filed damage suits against the police department and the organization asks a blanket injunction to prevent future interference.

TENNESSEE PLANS HEROES' MEMORIAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office.

NASHVILLE, Tennessee.—The project to erect a memorial auditorium and construct a victory boulevard at the state capital in honor of the Tennessee soldiers and sailors who lost their lives in the European war, is receiving the hearty endorsement of city, county and state forces. This movement is being personally sponsored by Governor Roberts, who sent a special message to the Legislature urging that body to pass an enabling act for the undertaking.

The city commissioners, at a recent meeting, also passed a resolution pledging municipal cooperation with the memorial program and naming Oct. 1, 1919, as the date on which a referendum shall be taken on the proposed issuance of \$800,000 worth of bonds to defray the city's part of the expenses.

PLAN TO SHUT OUT ALIENS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office.

SAN BERNARDINO, California.—An Americanization program as to leasing of lands in the Imperial Valley is being urged by some of the Farm Bureau centers there. Ranchers representing a large area have initiated a plan by which it is proposed to shut out Hindus and Japanese who are said to control not less than 25,000 acres through leases. Large numbers of Hindus recently left the valley because of opposition manifested and are said to have settled in the Salt River Valley in Arizona.

LANGUAGE DIVISION CONTINUES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

CHICAGO, Illinois.—The foreign language division of the Liberty Loan organization in Chicago will be continued as an Americanization bureau, according to a division reached by members of the organization.

AMERICAN PEOPLE AND THRIFT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

The Government of the United States has undertaken the vast task of making thrift and the practice of saving and investment a permanent habit among the American people. Throughout 1919 the United States Treasury will conduct a campaign to promote wise spending, intelligent saving, avoidance of waste and safe investment.

The immediate object of the campaign will be to induce the people of the country to invest in thrift stamps, war savings stamps, and other government securities as a means of supplying the government with funds. The ultimate object of the movement will be to make thrift popular, and to transform the United States from a nation of unthinking spenders into a nation of careful buyers and wise investors.

Before the United States entered the war less than 40,000 of the 100,000,000 people in the country were registered investors in government securities. Today more than 21,000,000 men, women and children have become actual sharers in the responsibilities and duties of government through their investment in war securities. This tremendous group of citizens, with a direct financial interest in the success of the government and all its undertakings, constitutes a civic asset which, in the opinion of the government, is too valuable to be allowed to depreciate and dwindle away. On the contrary every effort will be made to maintain and augment this asset, both in the present and in the future.

Implanting of Thrift

In preserving this important contribution to the civic life of the nation, the Treasury Department will seek to implant thrift as a permanent habit, in order that the present and future generations may secure the full benefit of the war-taught lesson of saving. Thus the government hopes to secure a nation of men, women, and children who spend adequately, but who before they spend weigh the cost against the value of the prospective purchase.

The success of the thrift campaign will plainly make for family stability and will increase individual credit and buying power, and will directly contribute to community and national wealth and prosperity. The thrift movement will be carried out by the savings division of the United States Treasury and the 12 federal reserve banks. The latter have been authorized to establish special machinery for conducting the campaign.

To assume national leadership in the campaign for the sale of stamps and for the teaching of thrift, the savings division has been organized in Washington as a part of the war loan organization of the Treasury Department. This division consists of economists, bankers, business men, educators, publicists, and those who have made a special study of savings in the household or other fields. The savings division will cooperate directly with the savings organizations in the federal reserve districts and with all other agencies interested in promoting thrift.

Thrift Not Miserliness

The Treasury Department emphasizes the doctrine that intelligent thrift does not mean miserliness or niggardliness. Real thrift, according to the savings division, means present content and future happiness. The keynote of the campaign for thrift is that "wise spending is the basis of intelligent saving and that waste of commodity, time, or effort profits no one." As a basis for the campaign the savings division defines intelligent thrift in this way:

"(1) Wise spending. This means spending preceded by thought to make certain that the purchaser gets his money's worth in commodity, comfort, service, recreation, or advancement.

"(2) Intelligent saving. This consists largely in foregoing ill-considered or foolish present expenditures in order to be able to secure in the future either necessities or even the more substantial luxuries.

"(3) Safe investment. With war savings stamps an absolutely solid and attractive investment, and also the most effective mechanism for saving small sums regularly, stress naturally will be placed upon investment in these and other government securities.

"(4) Avoidance of Waste. Waste, whether of commodity, time, or money, benefits no one. Avoidance of waste, of course, is as important to the nation as to the individual in peace as it is in war. The work of the division, however, will be concerned principally with helping individuals salvage waste in forms that directly result in monetary savings, susceptible of investment or wise spending."

The first step to inculcate these four fundamentals is to encourage people to think before they spend. The savings division will seek to demonstrate to every citizen of the country that he has an adequate motive for real thrift.

BOYS' CHORUS TO TOUR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office.

SPOKANE, Washington.—Two years or more ago plans were made by the Rev. H. E. K. Whitney of Spokane to tour the United States with a chorus of 1000 Spokane boys, who had created a great deal of enthusiasm by their concert. War activities, however, made the abandonment of these plans a necessity. Within the past year Mr. Whitney has organized a second boy chorus in Seattle, and definite arrangements are now being made for a tour of the cities of the United States, Mexico, and Canada with a chorus of 1200 to 1400 boys from the organizations at Spokane and Seattle. This tour will be made during the summer. The aggregation will be known as the Whitney Boys Chorus.

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FOR SALE—1632 acres east Texas land. Some timber. \$15 per acre. Address MRS. HARRIS, 4807 Ash Lane, Dallas, Texas.

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TO RENT—COTTAGE AT SEAL HARBOR, ME. Mount Desert Island, shore front, living room, large piazza, hall, study or den, electric lights, dining room, kitchen, four bedrooms, bath room. Servant's room above. Within easy walk to hotel for \$225 for the season.

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WANTED—Husband and wife, or two women, white or colored, for general housework June, July, August, at seaside cottage near Boston. Mrs. John Randall Dunn, Room 628, Puritan Hotel, Boston.

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WOMAN to care for two little girls during day for summer. Chicago. Phone Lake View 7108 or write C. 18, Monitor Office, Boston.

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HARRISON MAN wants position with future. Would make excellent assistant. Some experience in detail work. Some selling experience. 23, Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., New York City.

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MAINE SERVICE TO EXPAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

PORTLAND, Maine.—Maine will benefit materially next winter by the general expansion of the steamship service of the Anchor-Donaldson and Cunard lines. With the arrival in this country of Sir Alfred Booth, head of the big steamship companies, comes the announcement that next winter will see freight and passenger service established between Portland and Glasgow by the Anchor-Donaldson line, a service between Portland and Bristol and freight and passenger service between Portland and London by the Cunard line. Names of steamships to be assigned to the services are not yet announced.

MILEPOSTS TO MARK HIGHWAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office.

SAN DIEGO, California.—Contract has been let by the Bankhead National Highway Association for marking the highway with mileposts from this city to Washington, District of Columbia. The markers will be of concrete, reinforced with steel rods, rising six feet from the ground. They will be capped with metal, upon which will be the letter "H" and an arrow pointing the way.

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In Board of Gas and Electric Light Commissioners

Gas Company for approval of a contract with the New England Fuel and Transportation Company for the purchase of gas, the Board will give a hearing to the parties interested at its office, 600 Ford Building, at 15 Ashburton Place, Boston, on Wednesday, June 12, 1919, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

And the petitioner is required to give notice of said hearing by publication in the "Boston Herald" and "Boston Journal," the "Boston Globe," the "Boston Transcript," the "Boston Traveler," the "Christian Science Monitor" and the "Boston Evening Review" for two successive weeks prior to said time of hearing, the first publication to be at least ten days prior to said time of hearing, and in the "Boston Review" once each of two successive weeks prior to said time of hearing.

By order of the Board, R. G. TOREY, Clerk.

A true copy, Attest, (Signed) R. G. TOREY, Clerk.

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Timothy Blink and the Continued Adventure

Flower heads, in their scarlet and gold and rose and blue, waved and waved again; trees raised green-clad branches, and leaves fluttered a last farewell, as Timothy Blink, perched on the back of Knowly the Owl, who had returned as he had promised, waved back to them again, calling: "Good-by, I had such a lovely time. Good-by!" And the last faint sound, as he and Knowly were swallowed up in the darkness was: "Good-by, come again very soon."

As the sun was striding across the sky in robes of flaming orange and gold and purple, the little boy opened his eyes and sat up. He gave a cry of delight, as his eyes saw the growing glory before him, and he clutched at Knowly with excited hands. Knowly said nothing; he was already gently descending toward the earth, and in a very short time Timothy found himself in a heap on the ground—and also saw Knowly vanishing toward a very black, deep hole in an enormous tree. Timothy looked round him and gasped. Never had he seen such foliage, such immensely big trees. They soared to the sky and they also spread miles, it seemed to Timothy, to either side. They had enormous leaves of a most vivid green, and they were moist. He stood up; the grass was long, so long that it came, in many cases, up to the top of his head, and Timothy was getting to be a tall little boy. He realized that it would take him a very long time to get a very short way, if he attempted to walk through that dense undergrowth; but he wanted to see things, so he promptly climbed the nearest tree, for Timothy climbed wonderfully. When he arrived at the top branch of the huge tree he was climbing, he found a gaudy parrot, with little yellow eyes, watching him gravely. The parrot was dressed in green and gold and blue and crimson, and Timothy could not help thinking that he was perhaps a little overdressed; but then, Timothy was rather blinded by all the very bright colors, and had never seen such a bird before. The parrot nibbled at a piece of bark, scratched its head and looked at Timothy out of the corner of its eyes; it then shivered and shut one eye sleepily, as though it must slumber, but suddenly it sat up straight, and asked rather sharply: "Who are you, may I ask? This is my special tree, and people generally wait for an invitation before intruding!"

"I'm sure I beg your pardon," said Timothy. "I had no idea it was anyone's particular tree; I just saw a tree, and up I came."

"So I see," said the gaudy parrot. "Have you come to live here?"

"Oh, no," answered Timothy, with his quick, winning smile. "I just came for a visit."

The parrot whistled a loud note or two, and asked, "Who are you visiting?"

Timothy was puzzled a moment, and then said shyly, "Why, no one, really. I just wanted to come and see what it was like."

The parrot stared at him for quite a minute, and remarked, "You don't observe the conventions then?"

This time Timothy had not the faintest idea what it was talking about; it was so very inquisitive, and did use such long words, so he looked about for another tree—and the parrot, reading his thoughts, laughed and said, "I could follow you if I wanted to!"

Timothy gave it up, and the parrot sidled up to him, and putting its head on one side, whispered, "You'd better stay here; there's heaps of food—nuts and fruit and all sorts of things that you would enjoy."

"How do you know that?" said Timothy, thinking it was his turn to ask a few questions. But the parrot looked wise and shook its head.

Suddenly a very friendly little voice called to him from a tree quite near: "Hallo, there, Timothy Blink! Don't take any notice of Streeling; he always goes on like that! Come over to my tree, will you?" Timothy found the voice belonged to a darling little bright green parakeet; he took a flying leap in the air and landed on a mossy bough by the small bird's side.

"How nice of you to ask me over," beamed Timothy. "I suppose you have heard about me from the wind? Nearly everywhere I go now, every one seems to know my name. At first I used to think it was queer, but now I don't even notice it!"

Timothy looked out from his tree, and all he could see were branches and leaves, so thickly woven that you couldn't tell which belonged to which tree; and he turned to the parakeet and said, "Would you mind telling me where we are? Knowly wouldn't tell me before we started, and when we got here, he hurried off for his sleep. What is this place?"

"This," cried the parakeet, standing on its head from excitement and hanging from the bough by its claws, "this is the boundless, glorious, luxuriant jungle! He screamed with delight, and got right side up, and bobbed up and down happily. "Such a boiling hot sun; such fruit; and heaps and heaps of animals, all different shapes and sizes for you to make friends of. And flowers that are never seen anywhere else in the world, so large they are, and so brilliant in color. Look!"

Timothy followed the glance of the parakeet's eyes, and saw, springing from the earth far beneath them, a flower like a flame of red, so vivid was it, so glowing. "Have you seen any monkeys yet?" it asked suddenly, and as Timothy shook his head, continued, "Well, be very grave and serious when you're with them. They talk far too much, and will want you to do all sorts of tiresome things!"

He was not surprised, a moment later, to receive against his hand a nut, that sprang off and fell to the

ground; the next one he was ready for, and as he looked eagerly round, he suddenly encountered through the green leaves of a tree near him a pair of wispy, dark brown eyes, that at the moment were lighted with fun. Timothy couldn't help it; he shouted with laughter and leaped from his tree to the other one. But the very small monkey who had thrown the nuts was too quick for him and was in another tree before he had reached his new perch; then Timothy had lost it again and again a nut or banana or some other thing would be thrown at him and he would discover the hider. After a while, they both tired of the game and found themselves on the same bough; the tiny monkey looked with bright eyes at Tim and accepted him. Then it said: "Oh, Timothy, you must stay here and play with me always! I have been waiting for you for ever so long."

Timothy looked surprised and said, "But, surely, you have heaps of others to play with."

"Yes," answered the monkey, "I have, heaps and heaps of them, but I have listened to so many stories about you. They have come with the wind and the rain; the moon has sung your name and the stars have whispered of you among themselves. When I have gone to the water to drink, some one or other has been speaking of you; and, suddenly, you are here!" Timothy thought for a long time on the bough and kicked his small feet together. This was quite a jolly place; the trees and flowers were wonderful; everything was very large, and he felt smaller than he ever had before. He had never seen quite such a blue sky, but always at his heart there called certain voices when he was on his travels. There was the voice of his own little brook, that called to him to bathe; the silver sweet voice of Stella the thrush, as she awakened him from dreaming; the sleepy, deep voice of the tallest fir tree of all, that told him stories all for himself; the rumbling, dearly loved voice of Knowly.

"Ready to go home," asked Knowly. Timothy nodded; he had loved it all, but he had been away from home quite a long time. Timothy and Knowly rose over the sleeping city, passed over the deeply breathing jungle—and Timothy turned his face to the stars, but he was drowsy now and, from somewhere far above him, he seemed to hear a soft, faint voice murmuring:

"Star dust, star dust,
Falling from the skies,
Like a stream of silver mist
Falling on your eyes."

"Star light, star light,
Shining in your heart,
Flooding it with loveliness,
Drawing you apart."

"Star dreams, star dreams,
Watching over all,
As you sink to deeper sleep
Fall, and fall, and fall."

The Largest Fruit Known

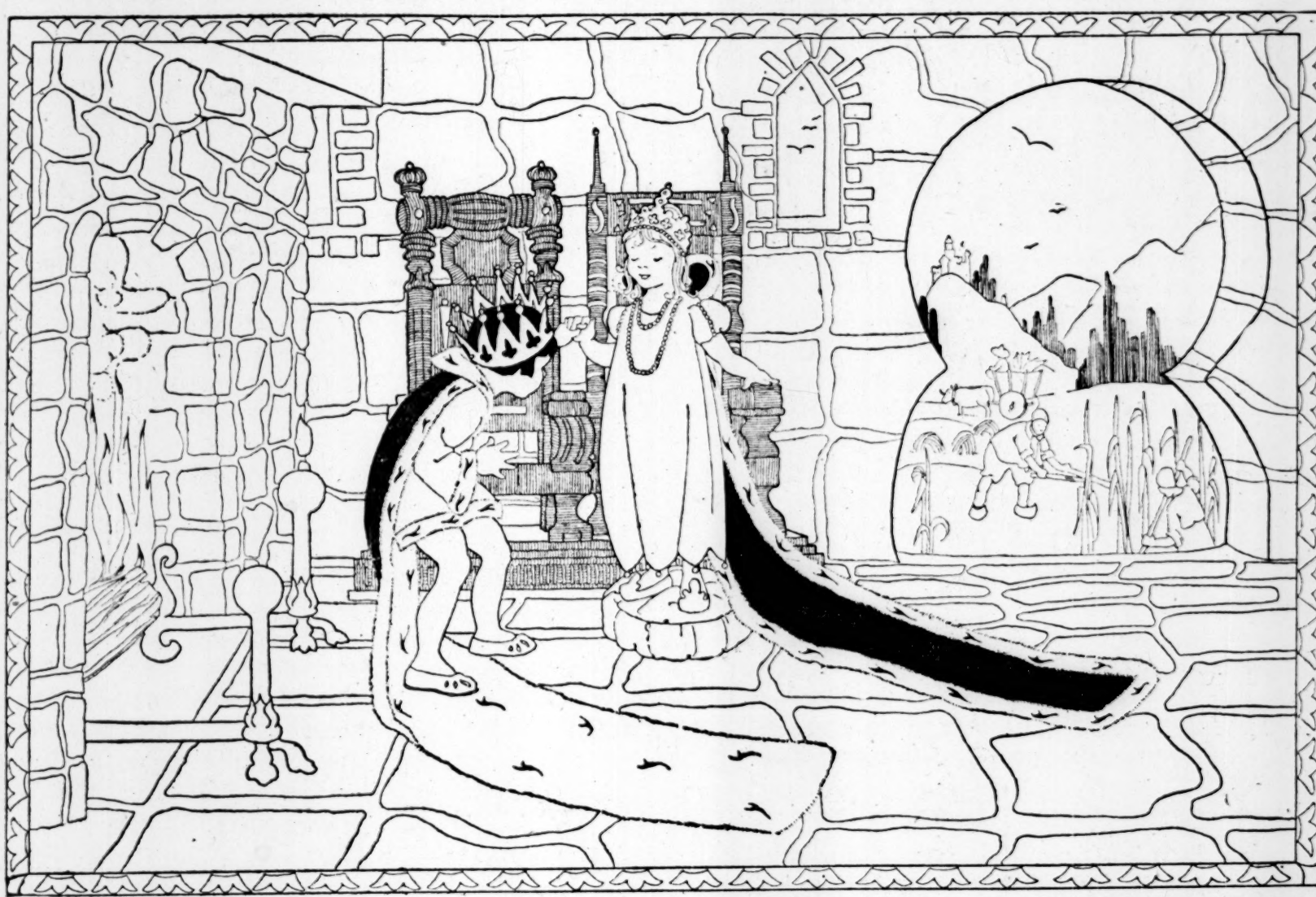
Jack fruit trees are almost the commonest characteristics of the villages of South India. They are not alone valued for their shade, which is particularly dense, but also for their immense fruits which, after the plantain and mango, are considered by some authorities the most important of all such products in India, forming indeed the principal food of the villagers at certain seasons of the year. It is said that a good day's food for one man is supplied by only a quarter of a well-grown specimen.

It is a tree, therefore, surprising to find that two and one-half feet is not an unusual length, corresponding with a girth of one yard and a weight of 60 pounds. The shape is that of a vegetable marrow, and the color the same when young, ripening to a mellow orange. The whole is covered with short, hard spines. Inside, the fruit resembles a pineapple, inasmuch as the edible part consists of soft fleshy segments arranged round a central core. The best kinds are sweet and juicy, and not unpalatable, but as they smell like sour milk, are not much eaten by Europeans. They are much enjoyed, however, by the natives, and eagerly sought after during their season. Besides the edible flesh, there are large seeds round the center, which, when roasted, much resemble chestnuts.

A tree in the fruiting season presents a rather peculiar appearance, as these colossal appendages hang round the bare stem, on short stalks, to the number of 20 or 30. This arrangement is essential for a tree with such heavy fruits, as the more slender side branches would otherwise be unable to support them; in the cocoa shrub, pods are always found on the bare stem, for the same simple reason.

The species is said to be indigenous in the evergreen forests of the Coromandel coast of southeast India, and its glossy rounded domes of foliage can be singled out when the country is viewed from above. The branches are widely spreading, and the bole short and thick. It is from the latter that the valuable wood is sawn, so prized for cabinet work in northern countries. In consequence of the stoutness of the bole or trunk, planks more than two feet broad can often be obtained. The heartwood, when seasoned, is yellowish brown, and takes a fine polish on its compact and even grain. From this tree, too, the Burmese get a yellow dye, which is much used by wandering Buddhist priests for staining their robes.

From time immemorial has this useful tree been known in eastern lands under the ancient Sanscrit name of Tachachia. It is from this word, doubtless, that the name of jack fruit comes.



A New Kind of Collecting

Mollie and Dick sat on the porch and regarded the Japanese matting thoughtfully. "Wish there were something new to collect," said Dick. "Seems as if we've collected everything—stamps, and marbles, and tops, and Perry pictures, and soap wrappers, and cocoons, and flags of all nations, and coins (only we can't get any new kinds), and dolls (that's your collection, Sis), and made flower lists, and—everything!"

"Dolls are just as good as cocoons to collect! They stay put, anyway; not come alive and crawl around, like your Polyphemus moth—so there, Dickie! And my scrapbook pictures are lovely," returned Mollie. "Still, I do wish, too, that there was something new to collect, this summer."

Just here Mother stepped out on the porch, sewing in hand. "Don't you know of anything, Mother?" asked Dick.

"Something new, too," piped Mollie. "Know of anything—something new?" repeated Mother. "What is it to be this time, pray—an idea for a picnic, a circus, or a benefit bazaar? Because it really makes some difference in my response, you know!"

It was Mollie who spoke first this time. "Not that, Mother; we've had all those, already, thank you. Dick and I were wishing that we could find something new to collect. Seems as though we've made every kind of a collection there is."

"Oh, that's it, is it?" said Mother. "Let me put on my thinking cap for a few minutes." The needle began to whisk through the ruffles of a small, blue dress, and Mother rocked softly back and forth. The children eyed her hopefully and waited. Presently the oracle spoke. "I have it," said Mother with a little smile. "The very thing! How should you like to make a collection of birds' nests?"

The children looked at each other in amazement. "Why, Mother, they're choused." "Why, Mother, you know you wouldn't let us, now would you? Even if we wanted to?"

Mother's smile grew merrier. "Well, no, I shouldn't like to have you, at least not in the way you mean, but I was thinking of something a bit different. Not to gather the nests themselves, but to discover as many as possible through the summer, making a careful list as you did of the wild flowers you found last season, and learn all you can about the bird homes in this neighborhood. You know how many flowers you managed to find, though at first the outlook seemed unpromising. Perhaps we might use the new camera in making a record of some of the nests you find. We could have had a splendid picture of the pheasant's nest by the back door, last summer, couldn't we? There will be more nests for such a collection than you would imagine, I can promise you."

The children were silent for a few moments. Then Dick spoke. "Doesn't seem as if there are hardly any nests around here—though there are birds enough," he added.

"Then there are nests, too," replied Mother. "Depend upon it, where there are birds, there are nests. It is easy enough to gather flowers, or to make a list of the birds one sees, but one must be a little more eager and patient in order to collect birds' nests in this way."

Mollie had been checking several items on her fingers. "We'll do it, Dickie," she announced suddenly. "I've counted nine nests that we know of already, for a start. And there's a red-eyed vireo going to build in the linden. I saw her yesterday with a bit of birch bark in her beak, and she looked as if she hoped I wouldn't mention it. There was the crow's nest in the city—we can count that, can't we, Mother? What kind of a list shall we keep, anyway? One in a book?"

"That is for you to decide, of course. I would suggest that you note

Lavender's blue, diddle, diddle!
Lavender's green;
When I am king, diddle, diddle!
You shall be queen.
Call up your men, diddle, diddle!
Set them to work.

the date of finding the nest, the time it was commenced, if you can determine that, and whatever you care to write about its location, construction, number of little ones, and when the nest was abandoned. You yourselves may think of other things to put down later."

"And we could keep the nests after the birds were through with them, couldn't we?" added Mollie, quickly. "If you didn't find too many of them, that is," Mother replied. "And I think the city library would be very glad to receive some of the choicest specimens, after you have enjoyed them all you wish."

"We'll do it," Dick said his sister, confidently. "I've a notebook that will be fine for a record. I'll do the writing, if you want me to. But you'll have to do the wading in the swamp, to find the red-winged blackbird's nest which must be there now. Come along!"

That was last year. It would take too long to tell you about the entire collection which the two children made from June to August—how Dick found the red-wing's nest in the reeds by the brook, and Mme. Vireo cradled on a low branch of the linden. There was the flicker's hole high in a basswood tree in the upper woods—how many babies it held one day; but, from the racket at mealtimes, there must have been a dozen of them. A barn swallow's house fell after a heavy rain, and was carefully preserved to offer the library in the autumn, together with a deep cup-shaped, lichen-decorated cradle, built by two lovely cedar waxwings in the cherry tree behind the house.

But the gem of the collection was not discovered till late July, when the garden phlox was in full bloom. For several days a hummingbird had been flitting over the blossoms, darting away straight as an arrow in one direction every time. The children had learned to hunt closely for new nests by now, but it was nearly a week before Dick, pausing by a half-wild cineraria in the near-by pasture, cried, "I spy," and there, sure enough, was a tiny, gray jewel, deep nest balanced on a low, thorny branch, and protected from the weather by a cluster of faded roses.

"It would have been a nice collection, even if we hadn't found a single other nest," said Mollie, as they stood before it, and Mother and Dick agreed with her.

The Art of Play

If you look at some very ancient pictures of children at their games, you may think that the boys look just as if they were friends of ours now, for they are playing with wooden soldiers, much the same as the brightly colored ones which our soldiers, home from the war, are fond of making. But their home was probably a huge, squarely built castle, surrounded by a deep moat, for the pictures represent boys of the Norman times; and, though their games were similar to ours, their home life must have been very different.

In the pictures you will notice how beautifully the armor on the soldiers reproduces that worn at the time, and how the boys can move their arms and legs by means of the strings. The Greek and Roman boys had wooden soldiers, also; and, at the British Museum, one is exhibited much like those the Norman boys are playing with. We shall find, if we look at old drawings and read accounts in the ancient chronicles of what children have amused themselves with, that all through the centuries their games and toys have had but little variation, and that, from Homer's time onward,

Some to the plow, diddle, diddle!
Some to the cart.
Some to make hay, diddle, diddle!
Some to cut corn;
While you and I, diddle, diddle!
Keep ourselves warm.

young people have built castles upon the sands, and little girls have tended their dollies, while their brothers have devoted themselves to soldiers.

Greek boys delighted in hobby-horses, and even the grown-up people appear to have done so, for we read that, to his great amusement, Alcibiades, pupil of Socrates, found his revered master disporting himself upon one. A quaint old manuscript of the fourteenth century depicts two boys using sticks as hobbyhorses, and tilting with two other sticks; and, in the Bodleian Library, Oxford, is a manuscript, also of the fourteenth century, in which a boy is represented seated on a wheeled horse, exactly like the cheap wooden ones which are still made, and being drawn along by two companions by means of cords.

In an old dictionary, published in 1690, kites are mentioned, but they have always been greater favorites with the Chinese than in Europe. Tops were popular with Grecian boys, and Roman boys used them in the days of Virgil; and in many old paintings in England, since the fourteenth century, we find boys spinning them.

Prisoner's base is a very old game, and we first hear of it through a proclamation in the reign of Edward III, at the head of the Parliamentary Proceedings, prohibiting its being played by the youth of the day in the avenues of the Palace of Westminster, while Parliament was sitting, because of the inconvenience it caused to the members and others going to and fro.

Hoodman-blind or blindman's buff was a Grecian game, and was called myia chalki. In medieval times, the hood, reversed over the head, made the blindman, and his pursuers rushed about, hitting him with their hoods. A manuscript represents the game being played with knotted hoods, so as to make it more cheery for the blindman. A curious writer of the sixteenth century, who tried to give a political meaning to the children's games, said that blindman's buff was founded upon the quarrel between Henry VIII and Wolsey. "Where the minister was bewildering his master with treaty upon treaty with many princes, leaving him to catch whom he could, till at last he caught his minister and gave him up to be buffeted."

Hunt the slipper, hide and seek, and cat and mouse, have all been played for hundreds of years; and puss in the corner and leapfrog can be traced from age to age. The last is mentioned by Shakespeare in "Henry V." Chaucer tells of the swing, which he called the merlot; but the pastime is much older, and country people have always swung backward and forward, whenever they could find two trees and a piece of strong rope.

Two energetic boys, playing shuttlecock, figure in a manuscript of the fourteenth century, and a tale is recounted of Henry, the son of James I. "His Highness was playing at shuttlecock, with one far taller than himself, and hitting him by chance with the shuttlecock upon the forehead. 'This is,' quoth he, 'the encounter of David with Goliath.'"

Another favorite sport of the Grecian boys was ducks and drake, which was called kismos, and they played it with flat shells, instead of stones, as we do. When next we are laughingly trying our skill at bob-cherry, we can feel that, after all, we are not as frivolous as we may appear to be, for Dr. Johnson, quoting from Arbuthnot, says, "Bob-cherry teaches at once two noble virtues, patience and constancy, the first in adhering to the pursuit of one end, the latter in bearing a disappointment." In the Royal Library is a manuscript of the fourteenth century, showing four people

dressed in long robes and trying to catch what looks like a fine apple suspended from a string, but so little energy do they appear to put into the game, that the apple must have hung temptingly in their midst for a very long while, before any of them caught it.

Balls have given rise to many games, and their origin is often spoken of by classic writers. Herodotus ascribed it to the Lydians, while Anagalla, a woman of Corcyra, is credited with inventing them, and is supposed to have given a ball to Nausicaa, daughter of Alcinoos, King of Phaeacia. Homer thus speaks of the Princess and her maidens:

"O'er the green mead the sporting maidens play.
Their shining veils unbound along the skies,
Tost and retost the ball incessant flies."

A fourteenth century manuscript at Trinity College, Oxford, describing St. Cuthbert as a boy, says, "He played with the children that his followers were." And Fitz Stephen, in the thirteenth century, tells us that the London schoolboys "annually upon Shrove Tuesday go into the fields immediately after dinner and play at the celebrated game of Ball."

The stories of many other toys and games could be told, and when we look back through what we call history, we see that with all our so-called progress and invention, we are much the same children still, and the ages have not taught us much of the art of play.

The Procession

It is coming, it is coming
Down the quickened path of spring—
All the lovely flower procession,
Though the snowdrifts stubborn cling!

Pussywillows for a vanguard,
Saxifrage and windflower frail
(White as winter snow their petals,
Yet a sign that cannot fail).

At the rhythm of the brooklet
And the song of happy bird,
Fair hepaticas are swaying;
Pink arbutus too has heard.

Violets pass in the meadow,
Deeply blue or fragrant white;
Buttercups and daisies follow,
For the children's gay delight.

In the cultivated gardens
Lilacs bloom as on parade;
Snowballs, roses, royal iris,
Quiet pansies in the shade.

These in turn will yield their places
As the summer months go by.
To the tiger lilies haughty
Marching on through hot July.

August calls the meadow quota—
Pye-weed, hardback, clovers sweet,
With the hue of vetch and larkspur,
Red and white and blue complete!

Overnight the color changes,
Goldenrod waves everywhere,
And against its vivid yellow,
By the brookside, asters fair.

Till the maples turn to scarlet
When the crisp, cool nights appear,
And the flowers' march is over,
In the passing of the year.

A Matter of Dates

Although a great many thousands of children have thought Louisa May Alcott's books about the best ones they have ever read, their mothers have sometimes forgotten this series. This was proved by a conversation recently overheard in a children's bookshop, where two ladies were talking as they glanced over the books on the shelves.

"No books for young people," declared one, "were ever so satisfactory as Miss Alcott's."

"I know," agreed the other, "yet the other day, when I was looking through 'Little Men,' I was surprised to see that there is no mention of the war."

The Boy Who Wanted to Fly

Jack had always been interested in flying things. When other boys played with engines and boats and marbles, Jack cared only for kites. At the age of three, he had been presented with his first trailing kite and allowed to hold the reel, while the ambitious bird-like thing soared higher and higher, tugging at his little hand with a strange power. Since then he had become familiar with every type of kite known to boyish enthusiasts—box kites, balloon kites, weird dragon monsters with fiery tails, and, finally, the aeroplane kite.

At seven, Jack was absorbed in tales of flying. His greatest ambition was to meet a real aviator, one who commands an airship as easily and fearlessly as the ordinary man runs an automobile. Imagine his joy, then, to receive a visit from his cousin, a young man of 20 years who had joined the aviation corps, and came wearing the gold bar of a first lieutenant, bringing thrilling tales of the art of flying. He patiently answered all Jack's questions about the strangeness of feeling yourself rising from the ground, of sitting securely in the good ship which suddenly assumed proportions of protective strength and dependableness, of looking down at the tiny cities of men from the heights of the clouds. He described the wonder of the sensation of flying and told amusing anecdotes of how loath one found himself to descend, especially when the ground seemed to be coming up to meet him, just before he "taxied" in.

"Would you really like to go up, Sonny?" inquired Lieutenant Brooks.

"Oh, I'd love it!" Jack answered.

For many nights after that, Jack dreamed of owning an aeroplane and driving it to foreign lands, stopping for every little boy who wanted a ride. He began to expect the dream and to look forward to the new happenings of his imaginary journeys through Skyland. One night, more vividly than ever before, he heard a great whirring and saw the white wings of a huge biplane. He ran out to an adjoining field and a goggled, leather-coated figure leaned out and said:

"Would you like to go for a ride, Sonny?"

"Oh, I'd love it!"

"It will be cold. Put on your shoes and stockings, your heaviest bathrobe and overcoat and cap."

In haste and eager excitement, Jack obeyed, came out again on the balcony and climbed to the railing. The goggled figure held out a long arm and drew the boy into the seat beside him, adjusting a strap around his waist, and placing a pair of goggles on his nose. They were off! Jack was conscious only of a great rush of wind in his face and a deafening whirring in his ears. Then he forgot all that in the ecstasy of the motion, the ease with which they flew through space. How close the stars seemed! How grand the heavens! Curious, how heavy and powerful the airship appeared when you were in it, and how light and bird-like it looked from below. Then it occurred to Jack to lean over just a tiny bit, for he couldn't help feeling that he did not want to tip the machine. He caught a glimpse of the flying landscape. Trees, houses, lakes illumined in the moonlight shot past, like a meaningless moving picture. A voice came from behind the goggles.

"Like it, Sonny?"

"Love it!"

"See that spot of water below us? That is the lake at the park. Looks like a mere speck, doesn't it? We'll go a bit lower." Jack clutched frantically at the air, for the machine gave a sudden downward dip and righted itself. The voice continued:

"See that flat roof with the big trees beside it? That's your house—and here we are!"

In great surprise, Jack found himself on the ground, where he stood and watched the friendly aeroplane out of sight. Cold and full of excitement, he crept back into bed and fell into a dreamless sleep. He awoke the next morning, thinking of his vivid dream, but when he put his hand to his face, which felt rather queer, he found there a pair of goggles, steel and glass affairs, and mere dream stuff.

Much puzzled, he hurried down to breakfast, carrying the goggles. He found his mother talking to a guest, who was none other than his cousin, the lieutenant. The aviator nodded to Jack, and went on describing a night visit to a certain little boy, who was so plucky that he climbed right into his aeroplane and went for a wonderful ride, with never a moment of hesitation! So, his dream had come true, after all!

American Clipper Ships

In the days of the famous clipper ships, the American vessel was second to none, writes Frederick A. Collins, in Boys Life. No other country could build ships at once so staunch and so speedy. Records were established which have never been surpassed by sailing craft and, even with the use of steam, were not bettered for nearly half a century. In 1852, the Sovereign of the Seas sailed 436 miles in a single day. The Lightning crossed the Atlantic in 13 days and 20 hours, and the James Blaine, of 2500 tons, made the voyage from Boston to Liverpool in 12 days and six hours. Although America led the way with the first trans-Atlantic steamship, she allowed the sovereignty of the seas to slip gradually from her. At the beginning of the war most of her tonnage was afloat on the Great Lakes or engaged in coastwise traffic and her deep-sea fleet was very small.

An Emergency Bridge

The Americans have recently made a record by throwing a pontoon bridge across the Rhine at Minningen, below Coblenz, in 59 minutes.

THE HOME FORUM

"Bibles, Said I, Bibles"

"What am I to do?" said I. "I really want a Bible."

"Can't you buy one?" said the young man; "have you no money?"

"Yes," said I, "I have some, but I am merely the agent of another; I came to exchange, not to buy; what am I to do?"

"I don't know," said the young man, thoughtfully, laying down the book on the counter; "I don't know what you can do; I think you will find some difficulty in this bartering job, the trade are rather precise." All at once he laughed louder than before; suddenly stopping, however, he put on a very grave look. "Take my advice," said he; "there is a firm established in this neighborhood which scarcely sells any books but Bibles; they are very rich, and pride themselves on selling their books at the very lowest possible price. Apply to them; who knows but what they will exchange with you?"

I had no difficulty in finding the house to which the young fellow had directed me; it was a very large house, situated in a square, and upon the side of the house was written in large letters, "Bibles, and other religious books."

At the door of the house were two or three lumberjacks, in the act of being loaded with chests, very much resembling sea-chests; one of the chests, falling down, burst, and put few, not tea, but various books, in a neat, small size, and in neat leather covers; Bibles, said I—Bibles, doubtless. I was not quite right, nor quite wrong; picking up one of the books, I looked at it for a moment, and found it to be the New Testament. "Come, young lad," said a man who stood by, in the dress of a porter, "put that book down, it is none of yours; if you want a book, go in and deal for one."

Deal, thought I, deal—the man seems to know what I am coming about,—and going in, I presently found myself in a very large room. Behind a counter two men stood with their backs to a splendid fire, warming themselves, for the weather was cold.

Of these men, one was dressed in brown and the other was dressed in black; both were tall men, who were dressed in brown was thin, and had a particularly ill-natured countenance; the man dressed in black was bulky, his features were noble, but they were those of a lion.

"What is your business, young man?" said the precise personage, and I stood staring at him and his companion.

"I want a Bible," said I.

"What price, what size?" said the precise-looking man.

"As to size," said I, "I should like to have a large one, that is, if you can afford me one—I do not come to buy."

"Oh, friend," said the precise-looking man.

man, "if you come here expecting to have a Bible for nothing, you are mistaken—we—"

"I would scorn to have a Bible for nothing," said I, "or anything else; I came not to buy, but to barter; there is no shame in that, especially in a country like this, where all folks barter."

"Oh, we don't barter," said the precise man, "at least Bibles; you had better depart."

"Stay, brother," said the man with the countenance of a lion, "let us ask a few questions; this may be a very important case; perhaps the young man has had convictions."

"Not I," I exclaimed, "I am con-

vinced of nothing, and with regard to the Bible—I don't believe."

"Hey!" said the man with the lion countenance and there he stopped. But with that "Hey" the walls of the house seemed to shake, the windows rattled, and the porter whom I had seen in front of the house came running up the steps, and looked into the apartment through the glass of the door.

There was silence for about a minute—the same kind of silence which succeeds a clap of thunder.

At last the man with the lion countenance, who had kept his eyes fixed upon me said calmly, "Were you about to say that you don't believe in the Bible, young man?"

"No more than in anything else,"

said I. "You were talking of convictions—I have no convictions. It is not easy to believe in the Bible till one is convinced that there is a Bible."

"He seems to be insane," said the prim-looking man, "we had better order the porter to turn him out."

"I am by no means certain," said I, "that the porter could turn me out; always provided there is a porter, and this system of ours be not a lie, and a dream."

"Come," said the lion-looking man, impatiently, "a truce with this nonsense. If the porter cannot turn you out, perhaps some other person can; but to the point—you want a Bible?"

George Borrow in "Lavengro."

A Friend in Need

"A friend in need," my neighbor said to me—

"A friend indeed is what I mean to be;

In time of trouble I will come to you

And in the hour of need you'll find me true."

I thought a bit, and took him by the hand;

"My friend," said I, "you do not understand

The inner meaning of that simple rhyme—

A friend is what the heart needs all the time."

—Henry van Dyke.

'An Anchor of the Soul'

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THERE are few words in the English language around which are woven so many associations as the word "hope." Yet the majority of people may be quite unable to say why this should be. One has only to turn, however, to the contemplation of the beliefs of the human mind, its sorrows, fears, and suffering, to get at the reason. Human beings are ever ready to clutch at any word, at any idea which they think will bring them release from the burdens they seem to bear.

The value of hope has been sung and appraised throughout all generations by poet and by prophet. The Bible abounds in references to it; and especially is this to be noted in the pages of the New Testament. Paul's words show this when he speaks to the church at Rome: "For whatsoever things were written aforetime were written for our learning, that we through patience and comfort of the scriptures might have hope." And to the same church he breathes the benediction, that "the God of hope fill you with all joy and peace in believing, that ye may abound in hope, through the power of the Holy Ghost." The Apostle, obviously, had before him the truth about God as recorded in the Scriptures, the truth which he was aware was not only able to light the torch of hope but to keep it steadily burning.

Now if mankind were asked what they most hoped for, what would be the reply? Every man who has ever lived has felt the strain and the pathos of human existence. Every man who has ever lived has felt that there was something utterly wrong with the generally accepted theories and practices of human beings. And feeling thus, not one of them but has desired that some day the enigma would be solved, so that the blight would be lifted and the darkness removed from the face of all the earth. Has not, however, hope been in the mind of men all the time, sometimes no doubt, flickering dimly and low, but always there? As an example of this, one has only to remember the dark days of 1915, when the brave armies of Europe withstood without flinching a terrible foe. It was hope that inspired every heart, hope based on Principle, no matter how imperfectly Principle was understood. The understanding of Principle manifesting itself in a regard for that which was humane and honest and honorable in the world kept the torch of hope aflame, even among the storms and the shell-bursts, inspiring the courage and the fortitude which ultimately in one of the greatest victories the human race has ever witnessed of Principle over human will and material sensuousness.

If the world had known more about Principle than it did there might have been a far speedier ending to the war. But it was learning the lessons of Principle throughout all its long-drawn-out agony, as it is continuing to learn these lessons while it discusses human rights and embodies them in its written findings in human covenants today. The world has a far greater understanding of Principle now than ever it has had before, because of the revelation of Christian Science. Christ Jesus put the clock of human progress forward centuries by his teaching; Christian Science has done the same. Because of the failure of the world, however, to admit the Principle of this progress there came the inevitable clash between Truth and error.

The Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy, shows clearly the relation of spiritual understanding to hope when she writes on page 446 of Science and Health: "To understand God strengthens hope, enthrones faith in Truth, and verifies Jesus' word: 'Lo, I am with you always, even unto the end of the world.'" And to understand God is to know the truth about God. Knowledge always inspires hope. Take the case of a man entering upon some new enterprise. To begin with, perhaps, he is not very familiar with its ways and means. Difficulties loom up before his imagination, and hope burns spasmodically and feebly. But as he applies himself to his business, his knowledge of it increases; he gains a wider prospect, difficulties disappear, and his hopes of success are steadier and brighter. It is fuller knowledge which has caused the change.

There is no system, either of religion, philosophy, or science, on earth, that can for an instant compare with Christian Science as an inspirer of hope. Sometimes it is remarked that the hopes Christian Science raises are not always justified. But that is an expression of opinion not based on knowledge. One has only to become acquainted with the fact of the almost numberless healings from disease and from sin which have been accomplished through Christian Science to be convinced that the understanding of Truth which Christian Science gives is beyond all else what mankind is in need of, and that every hope its teachings inspire is justified beyond all cavil.

While this is so, Mrs. Eddy's words cannot for a moment be lost sight of: "Only through radical reliance on Truth can scientific healing power be realized." (Science and Health p. 167.) People sometimes take up the study of Christian Science enthusiastically to begin with, and great hope springs up within them. But in a short time enthusiasm may

wane, and their hope fades with it. And often the reason for this is to be found in the words just quoted. There must be radical reliance on Truth if the healing power of Truth would be experienced. There must be no divided allegiance between Spirit and matter. If the "anchor of the soul"—as the writer of Hebrews speaks of hope—is to hold, it must be fixed in Principle, embedded in Principle, not attached to material belief. The Christian Science practitioner's power to heal is proportionate to his faithfulness to Truth. To him every case presents some phase of false material belief, masquerading as the truth. As he spiritually understands Truth, he is enabled to meet the error hopefully, and successfully too, if receptivity to Truth be present.

In a Garden

Far from the sound of commerce,
where the bees
Make hollow hum that bears it half in mind,
I live; and when those flowers of early spring—
The Daffodils of March, that dawn unshared
All Nature's world, nor live to see their peers,
Primroses, Violets, and Anemones—
Are overwhelmed in June's green riot, I sit more in my small garden, where the flowers
Are large and strong. Blue irises are there,
Dahlias, and heavy lidded Tulips, too;
Snapdragons, Roses, Stocks, and Marigolds.
Solomon's Seals and Canterbury Bells;
Tall Columbine that never raises their heads,
Sweet Peas and Asters, Mignonette and Pinks,
And cat-eyed Fancies with their velvet skin;
And Poppies, too, that with their richer hues
Make butterflies take wing or lie unseen;
Lilies so fair they challenge all the world,
And hold in silver tumblers their gold dice,
Ready to throw and win; . . .
Those flowers I love, and take more pride in them
Than sailors take in wearing scarves of silk.
—William H. Davies.

Milton and Italy

How delightful was Italy to Milton! His Allegro and Penseroso show that he could fully appreciate both its mirth and its majesty. He returns not the less to live out a career of illustrious service in his own country, where his brave heart and philosophic mind were of more avail to his time than even his sacred song to ours.—Julia Ward Howe.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

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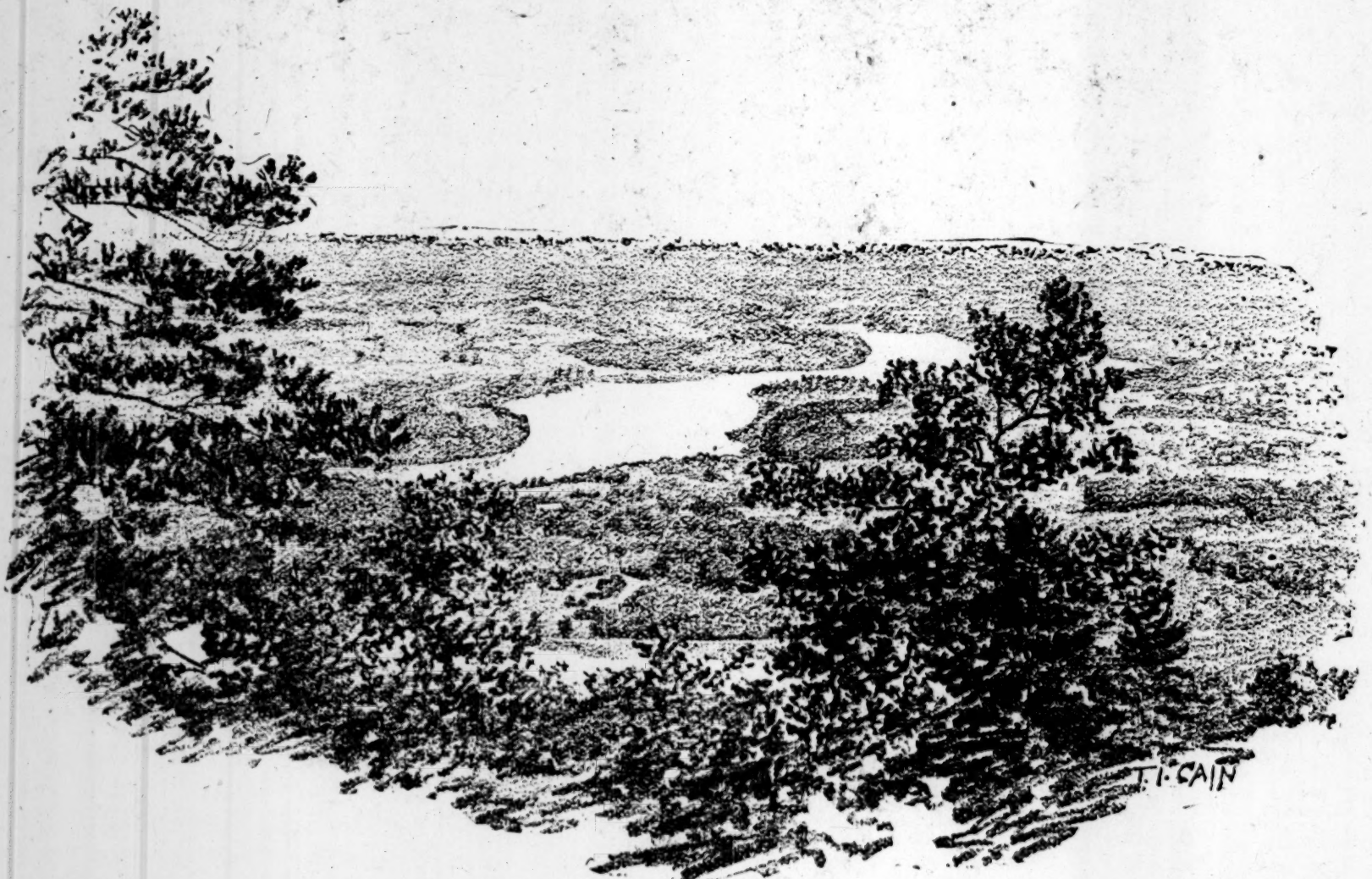
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The Connecticut River, from Mt. Tom in western Massachusetts

From that lone lake, the sweetest of the chain
That links the mountain to the mighty main.

Fresh from the rock and welling by the tree,
Rushing to meet and dare and breast the sea.

Fair, noble, glorious river! in thy wave
The sunniest slopes and sweetest pastures lave;

The mountain torrent, with its wintry roar,
Springs from its home and leaps upon thy shore;

The promontories love thee, and for this
Turn their rough cheeks and stay thee for thy kiss.

Stern, at thy source, thy northern guardians stand,
Rude rulers of the solitary land. . . .

Thou didst not shake, thou didst not shrink, when late
The mountain-top shut down its ponderous gate.

Tumbling its tree-grown ruins to thy side,
An avalanche of acres at a slide.

Nor dost thou stay when winter's cold-
est breath—

Howls through the woods and sweeps along the heath—
One mighty sigh relieves thy icy breast.

And wakes thee from the calmness of thy rest.

Down sweeps the torrent,—it may not stay
By rock or bridge, in narrow or in bay;

Swift, swifter to the heaving sea it goes,
And leaves thee dimpling in thy sweet repose.

Yet, as the unharmed swallow skims his way
And lightly dips his pinions in the spray,

So the white sail shall seek thy inland sea.

And swell and billow in thy purer breeze,
New paddles stir thy waters, and strange oars

Feather thy waves and touch thy noble shores.

Thy noble shores! where the tall steeples shine
At midday, higher than thy mountain-pines;

Where the white school-house, with its daily drill
Of sunburnt children, smiles upon the hill;

Where the neat village grows upon the eye,
Decked forth in nature's sweet simplicity;

Where hard-won competence, the farmer's wealth,
Gains merit honor, and gives labor health;

To find a new "Sweet Auburn" in our land. . . .

Here cities rise, and sea-washed commerce hails
Thy shores and winds with all her flapping sails,

From tropic isles or from the torrid main,
Where grows the grape or sprouts the sugar-cane,

Or from the haunts where the wise haddock plays,

By each cold northern bank and frozen bay.

Here, safe returned from every stormy sea,
Waves the striped Flag, the emblem of the free.

That star-lit flag, by all the breezes curled
Of yon vast deep whose waters grasp the world.

—John G. C. Brainard.

British Foreign Policy

In taking a survey of British foreign policy it is impossible not to be struck by the consistency of aim which it has displayed, and to remark the absence of all spirit of intrigue from the minds of statesmen who have guided it at home, and the absence of dishonorable methods from the practice of their representatives whose duty it has been to further that policy abroad. "Rarely do documents leap to light that shame the memory of British ministers. . . . The more thoroughly British foreign policy is examined the better it comes out." This is, at all events, the opinion of two men, perhaps more competent than any others to form one, on the character of our Foreign Office in modern times (Dr. Holland Rose and Dr. S. R. Gardiner).

If "secret diplomacy is to be abolished," whatever that may mean, our Nation will not come off worst in the new Palace of Truth in which some of our advanced politicians intend to house in the future the foreign secretaries and ambassadors of the world.

While then our foreign policy has been consistent, honest, and above board, has it been fairly open to the charge of blundering incompetence invariably brought against it by excited criticism in every great crisis? Cabinets, foreign secretaries, ambassadors, being all human, have no doubt occasionally erred, but when their action is compared or contrasted with the management of foreign affairs by other states, we find as little reason to blush for a low standard of British intelligence as for a low standard of British honor. In the last hundred years has our foreign policy or has our diplomacy been a conspicuous failure compared with that of France or Germany or Russia or Austria? Most assuredly history will not so consider it.—Introduction to "Tradition of British Statesmanship," by the Hon. Arthur D. Elliot.

One O'Clock

The Dog Star and Aldebaran, pointing to the restless Pleiades, were half-way up the southern sky, and between them hung Orion, which gorgeous constellation never burnt more vividly than now, as it swung itself forth above the rim of the landscape. Castor and Pollux with their quiet shine were almost on the meridian; the barren and gloomy square of Pegasus was creeping round to the northwest; far away through the plantation, Vega sparkled like a lamp, suspended amid the leafless trees, and Cassiopeia's chair stood daintily poised on the uppermost boughs.

"One o'clock," said Gabriel.

Thomas Hardy.

Bradford's History

The Plymouth [Massachusetts] landmark of greatest interest to the literary pilgrim, is the Pilgrim Book Store, occupying that corner of Leyden Street where once stood the house in which for many years William Bradford wrought upon his "History of Plymouth Plantation," one of the earliest pieces of writing done in New England. Than he no man was better fitted for such a task, for he had been with the Pilgrims in Holland and long presided over their colony in the new world. Bradford's book, begun in 1630 and completed in 1650, is clothed in sturdy and often simple eloquent English, and is the foundation upon which all succeeding historians have based their accounts of the Plymouth colony; yet to a majority of people the history of his manuscript is more interesting than anything it contains. Morton, Prince and Hutchinson made generous use of it in writing their histories, but during the Revolution it disappeared from the library Prince had formed in the tower of the Old South Church, in Boston, and it remained undiscovered until, after the lapse of seventy years, the search of an American scholar brought it to light in Fulham Library, the rich collection belonging to the Bishop of London. Permission was at once given to copy and print the manuscript, and finally in 1897 the late Bishop Creighton generously surrendered it to the keeping of the Governor of Massachusetts.—R. R. Wilson.

This Castle Hath a Pleasant Seat

Two or three days were spent here in exploring the neighborhood, especially the course of the Findhorn. Nothing that I had heard or read had prepared me for the beauty of this river, dashing over its rocky bed amid vast granite boulders and between high precipitous wooded banks; the brown water with crests of white foam, hurrying tumultuously onward in rapids and innumerable cataracts. I came upon the junction of a mountain torrent, the Divie, with the Findhorn, and walked up the lovely glen, returning, however, to the main stream, and following its course as far as Dulcie Bridge. . . . Here are indications, even yet, of the Morayshire floods in 1829, when the wild little river rose between its granite banks to forty or fifty feet above its ordinary level. . . .

From this spot a machine carried me to Cawdor. The building is a fine, unmodernized specimen of feudal architecture, with drawbridge and battlemented tower, commanding a magnificent view of the country. The old and splendid trees by which it is environed increase its charm.

"Duncan. This castle hath a pleasant seat; the air

Nimble and sweetly recommends itself

Unto our gentle senses.

"Banquo. This guest of summer, The temple-haunting martlet, does approve,

By his loved masonry, that the heaven's breath

Smells woefully here: . . ."

From Cawdor, a pleasant drive along

the valley of the Nairn leads to the town at the mouth of the river, also called Nairn. This was a place which invited a longer stay, from the freshness of its air, as well as for the charms of the beautiful Moray Firth, with the distant view of Ben Nevis rising grandly to the west, beyond the Black Isle and the head of Cromarty Firth. But time pressed and I had to return to Forres by rail. . . .

The "bleasted heath" where Macbeth met the witches is identified in a reach of waste land on the border of a wood five or six miles from Forres. A spot called "Macbeth's Hill" perpetuates the tradition; but when I passed it, the general effect of the scene was moderately cheerful and commonplace. There was no help to the imagination in the aspect of the heath, though it was possible to conjecture what it might be "in thunder, lightning, or rain," when clouds that have gathered over the Grampians sail on the wings of the south wind, gathering blackness as they move, and at the Moray Firth seem to "mingle sea and sky."—Samuel G. Green, in "Scottish Pictures."

Morning Fog

Sometimes day opens with a lifting and falling fog over the banks and meadows by the water courses,—a flighty, dancing fog, that wavers as if about to break and vanish under the setting moon; rises high toward the zenith and blots the sun out of sight, then partly in vagrant fatters dissipates, or climbs into cloudland, and in greater part falls back, thickens and fills the valleys, as molten metal fills the founder's molds. There it rests; the light airs that prophesy dawn dipping into its white fields and drifting off up sprays and fringes of mist, until suddenly as lightning out of the glimmering east flames a long red ray. The clear dart of the sun cleaves the sleeping fog, and shuddering from hill to hill the heavy mass shakes into great fragments, which roll up the narrower valleys and thicken the forest air, or soar on the wings of the morning unto the uttermost parts of the earth. A few minutes in our wide valley is often enough for this wonderful work, but in the narrower defiles of the Berkshire is the work of hours.—Charles Goodrich Whiting.

In Ireland We Are Still Medieval

In Ireland we are still medieval, and think that how to live is more important than how to get a living. When I was a young man if I announced that I intended next morning at break of day to start on some enterprise of amusement, or it might be of high duty, the whole family would get up to see me off; but if it were on some matter of mere commercial gain, I would breakfast in the care of the servants. It was thus through the whole of Irish life. —John Butler Yeats.

Pinks

(Japanese Hokku)

Oh, gentle breeze, I pray,
Blow with the perfume of the pines
Upon my pinks today.

—Issa (tr. by W. N. Porter).

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., THURSDAY, JUNE 5, 1919

EDITORIALS

Middle Class Defining Itself

ONE of the mysteries of sociological conditions is the lethargy of that great body of ordinary, average people commonly referred to as the middle class. Apparently it cannot do anything by swift and sudden activity. The capitalist class, more sensitive by far to its own peculiar rights and relative advantages, feels as by instinct what ever involves a danger, and is quick to move toward safety or profit. In the same way, Labor knows its friends and its enemies from afar, and its readiness to act in self-defense or for class advantage has come to be almost equal to that of Capital. But the middle class has seemed to be too big, too much of a mixture, to think and act definitely and promptly, either in self-defense or for self-advantage. And so it has been always at a disadvantage as before either Capital or Labor. Their conflicts have proverbially been settled at middle-class expense. They have known definitely what they wanted, and have gone after it. Capital has long been closely organized, and Labor organization is the talk of the world; but the middle class has never, as a class, developed any definite consciousness of this sort, and until lately it has seemed to be beyond all hope of ever being able to define itself through organization.

But the present is an exacting time, and stress of economic conditions is having its effect. In proportion as the middle class is being made to suffer, it is showing a tendency to arouse. With Labor unions pressing up from below, and the money power pressing down from above, the middle class is at last becoming conscious that it is in the middle, and that by mere virtue of such a position its entire mass has something very like a common interest. This, obviously, is the interest not to be penalized for all of comfort or advantage that may be gained by the classes above and below. This interest is being only slowly apprehended. Characteristically the middle class goes into action rather in the fashion of a gigantic slug or snail. But there is a tremendous weight involved; the creature is ponderous. Let it once get thoroughly in motion and it will have an inertia that even capitalism may hardly withstand.

Only recently we have seen how the actors have been driven to organize, forming an association to exert a beneficial influence on their working conditions even while denying any intent to adopt Labor union methods. In the same way we have noted the great movement to organize the teachers and college professors into a nation-wide federation, to be directly affiliated with Labor, although, in its turn, seeking to maintain its members apart from a Labor status. In each case the professional instinct has been in evidence, plainly the label of the middle class. Actors and teachers are middle-class people, and they show the feelings of that class. They are individualists by nature. Naturally they are loath to subject themselves to the bonds of organization; an organization tends to tone down the sharp edges of individualism. But when they all feel, as individuals, the same economic discomforts and disadvantages, they at length sacrifice their individualism sufficiently to get the benefits possible through joint action. Possibly the actors and the teachers did not stop to consider that they were middle-class people; whether they did or not does not alter the fact. But now, from Winnipeg, comes an announcement that may carry the work of the actors and the teachers to its logical class conclusion. This is the announcement that a union movement is on foot in Canada "which, if it succeeds, will be stronger than any of the unions now existing," to attempt to form a union out of the middle class itself. Wages of manual workers have increased in many cases 100 per cent, says the announcement, but the salaries of clerks and office workers have remained almost stationary. It is felt that the time has come for the people who are being "pinched between the upper and nether millstones" to get together. So they are actually undertaking to unite all such people as clerks and office workers, school-teachers, accountants, draftsmen, civil servants; people of widely varied occupations and lines of activity, but very much alike in their individual helplessness in the face of economic conditions brought upon them by the organized activity of the other classes. It is too soon to say whether this great undertaking will have definite results. But that the undertaking itself is definite is a sign of new things. It is a sign that individuals cannot remain aloof from the mass; and that however much they may wish to keep apart, they must sooner or later recognize the fact that each is inevitably part of a community, and that the ultimate good is a community good.

While all this is going on in North America, the industrial unrest of South America, also, is developing a middle class. Conditions are somewhat different there, of course. There the tendency has been for the wealth to go with the land, and land has been held with vast tracts under a single ownership. There has been a minority of very wealthy men at the top of the social scale, and great numbers of herdsmen and laborers below them, but a relatively small proportion of such people as clerks, office workers, and teachers. Now the countries are filling up, manufacture is increasing, commerce is expanding, and with this development has come the need for a vast army of workers in the minor executive positions and services that are always filled by the middle-class people. In a way, organization there is helping to develop a middle class; for organization has been a considerable factor in training the workers and raising them out of the status of mere laborers. Perhaps the educative effect has been more positive in South America than in America of the north, largely because general education is neither so commonly available nor so good in the south as it is in the north.

So the middle class is on its way. And there is nothing in that dictum of the Bolshevik student who is getting some newspaper mention because of his cry that "the

middle class must either go to work or die out." The middle class is a worker class almost always. If the young Bolshevik had said "The middle class must either organize itself or die out" he would have been nearer the mark. For with a mass or a class, as well as with an individual, life implies something better than lethargy. It implies consciousness.

Whitley Councils and Civil Service

ONE of the most welcome of recent developments in the British Labor world was the great meeting of civil service employees which was held in the Caxton Hall, London, presided over by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Right Hon. J. Austen Chamberlain. The object of the meeting was to consider a report on the application of the Whitley Report to the administrative departments of the civil service, and, whilst the report itself was freely criticized by certain speakers, the feeling of the meeting was quite unmistakably in favor of the fullest possible understanding between the State, as the employer, and the civil servants. Such an understanding, the recommendations, made in the report which Mr. Chamberlain was able to assure the meeting the government was ready to adopt "in spirit and in letter," are unquestionably designed to promote. Thus as outlined by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the main recommendations of the report insure, subject to necessary modifications, the setting up for the Civil Service of the following kinds of joint bodies: (1) A national council for the whole of the administrative departments. (2) One or more departmental joint-committees for each department. (3) District or local office joint committees in suitable cases. (4) Sectional committees of the departmental committee. The establishment of the national council for all the administrative departments, which is the central point in the scheme, places the whole matter on the broadest possible basis, whilst any study of what the report considers "suitable functions" for such a council, makes it clear that the promoters of the new plan meant it to be thorough and sincere. It represents, in fact, a genuine effort to secure cooperation in the fullest sense of that word. The ideas and experience of the staff are to be used to the uttermost. The staff is to have a greater share in determining working conditions and the general system of government; whilst efforts are to be made to promote the encouragement of further education of civil servants, and their training in higher administration and business organization.

As to the meeting itself, the most hopeful feature about it was the spirit of good will which pervaded the whole proceedings. The government, Mr. Chamberlain declared, was determined to do its best to make the arrangement a success, and he urged that it should mark the beginning of a new era of understanding and contentment among the services of the State. "You, on your side," he added, "will, I feel sure, cooperate with us in the same spirit. You will remember that you are servants of the public as we ministers are, and that your first duty is to the public, and you will never forget the obligations that the service puts upon you. I commend," the Chancellor added, "the scheme to your consideration, and I am prepared to hear discussion on it and, if you desire, to answer any questions you may put bearing on it."

Such a broad view of the matter is, of course, capable of a much wider application. In emphasizing the ideal of service, Mr. Chamberlain went to the root of the whole matter, and touched upon that great fact, a partial awakening to which is almost entirely accountable for the wonderful settlements which have taken place in the British Labor world during the past few months. As Mr. Arthur Henderson declared, recently, there is a manifest desire on both sides to regard themselves as the trustees of industry. It is no longer even a case of employers and employees only. It is recognized that there is a third party whose interests cannot be ignored, and that that third party is the community as a whole.

Tar, Feathers, and the Red Cross

Few wise sayings are more widely known or more frequently quoted than that one to the effect that any man can lead a horse to water but a whole army cannot make him drink. Why more people did not remember it in connection with those drives for the Red Cross, and the war chest, and half a dozen other war services or purposes, when certain over-enthusiastic groups of so-called war workers undertook to coerce those of their fellow citizens who showed reluctance to contribute exactly as asked, is a mystery. The saying was eminently applicable to that situation. And now a court has given it new point by a verdict requiring the payment of \$50,000 damages by eleven citizens of Luling, in Caldwell County, Texas, who, because they could not compel or persuade a shoemaker of their town named Kellar, to contribute to the Red Cross war fund, gave him a coat of tar and feathers and paraded him through the streets under a banner inscribed with the words, "Traitor, Others Take Warning!" They also took it upon themselves to drive him out of town, warning him never to return.

This case appears to have been typical of many that came into notice during the war drives in various parts of the United States. It differs from others chiefly because it involved a greater extreme of action and because it resulted in court proceedings. The typical case of this kind usually began with an attempt on the part of leading business men of a community to organize the town in the interest of getting a "100 per cent subscription" to whatever drive was at the moment before the public. As a rule, an effort was more or less consciously made to cast opprobrium upon anyone who should fail to subscribe; if this proved unavailing to overcome recalcitrancy, attempts were made through newspaper advertisements and personal communications to brand the hesitant ones as disloyal to the cause of the United States. There were cases other than this one in Luling wherein the victims suffered some violence, either to person or to property; but in each case the excuse, given or implied, was that the citizens' committee was acting virtually on behalf of

the United States, and therefore was justified in roughly dealing with all who refused to aid the cause.

Of course, all this involved a glaring misapprehension of the rights of United States citizens, and a loss of all power to distinguish between voluntary support of a popular cause and support by compulsion of the government. In these drives, even that for the Liberty Loan, the government was never in the position of compelling anybody to subscribe; it never went farther than to urge the people of the country to subscribe voluntarily. The compulsion, where applied, was applied by mistaken committees, encouraged, by the fact that the vast majority wished to have everybody subscribe, to believe themselves authorized to compel subscriptions. This, of course, was an absolute perversion of the liberty of an individual under the American system of government, as the jury verdict in the Texas case has now made clear.

Disloyalty was no excuse for such a misapprehension. The Texas judge particularly instructed the jury that in connection with their findings on the question of actual and exemplary damages, they could consider the mitigating effect of "any provocation calculated to heat the blood or arouse the passions of a reasonable man," even such facts as cursing or abuse against the Red Cross or the United States; but in spite of any allowance for such provocation the jury, a jury characterized by thoroughly American names on the whole, found for the plaintiff.

This is reassuring of justice under the American form. It brings us back to the normal American view that a minority, even a minority of one, has a right of individual choice as to his course of action under the law which even an overwhelming majority is bound to respect. Enthusiasm in such a cause as the support of the United States in the world war merits and receives whole-hearted commendation, but there is only bitter irony in the false enthusiasm that would make use of tyranny and oppression to further the purposes of a nation that has specifically abjured tyranny and oppression in its fundamental law. Only that method which exemplifies justice can avail much in the cause of justice.

The New Shakespeare Movement

AMONG the remarkable features of the reconstruction period is the quick recovery of the English theater. Projects multiply for placing the higher drama in the unchallenged position it once held. Like the Libyan wrestler who was supposed to have gained strength each time he was thrown, the theater, having concluded a period of rapid decline with complete disaster during the war, burst into new energy as the time came for reconstruction. How it will set its course in the new development, it is not easy to say; but it has wisely raised the old orillamine and the well-tried standards of Shakespeare will be the starting point. "Shakespeare," says Cramb, "to the English-speaking race was a challenge for all time—a trumpet call to the people to care for the things that really matter, the things that never pass away." Those are the things that people care for now, and so Shakespeare will dominate the opening of the new era for the theater. His recent anniversary claimed more interest and serious attention in the country than many of its predecessors, while the so-called new Shakespeare movement is intended to find adequate means of familiarizing the public with the plays of the poet and of increasing national interest in their presentation.

Around this new Shakespeare movement hinged the more important schemes for the rehabilitation of the theater as a whole, and much will depend upon the measure of its success. A year or two ago it would have had the approval of academic circles; but it would have had a stern fight against the growing dislike to mental exertion in the pursuit of amusement. Moreover, the record of the theater for ten years or more offered small guarantee for any such enterprise. It had withdrawn before the advance of the music hall, and again before the remarkable growth of the picture theater; its methods became erratic, its ideals confused, until finally it fell an easy prey to the commercial organizer, and sacrificed its true art and its ancient glory to become a quick profit-making concern. The war found it a pitiful bankrupt, unable to provide moral stimulus to the war-torn Nation, or to carry out a new enterprise for the restoration of pure dramatic art.

But times have changed. The war uncovered hidden assets for the theater. The struggle exposed a soil in which the new movement will flourish, if it is properly handled. It left a desire to care for things that matter, and a call came from the public for a better theater. Then the theater saw that its mission was to play a far more prominent part in the recreative education of the Nation. Therefore the new Shakespeare movement opens under peculiar conditions which promise highly interesting achievements. If the committee in charge of the movement, which is appointed by the national Shakespeare Memorial Committee and the governors of the Shakespeare Memorial of Stratford-on-Avon, will keep before it the distinctive ideals of the theater, there will be no occasion for further clashes with the music hall and the film, for the theater should work on a different plane from these forms of amusement; neither has it anything in common with the commercial speculator, whose supreme art is the best method of inducing the crowds to frequent his show. Good drama has an intrinsic value for the public and will be supported accordingly, if properly placed within its reach.

The question for the joint committee to decide, then, is how to place the theater on its rightful plane, and to enable it to become a potent factor in the intellectual life of the Nation. The committee proposes to work by easy and natural stages. It proposes first to organize a "New Shakespeare Company" of players for giving the usual five weeks' season of performances at Stratford-on-Avon, in August and September of this year, under a capable director, who has already been appointed. It hopes to make of this company a kind of national institution, and eventually a permanent guild of Shakespearean players. A further project will be a vigorous effort to interest county and municipal administrations and other public bodies in the presentation of Shakespeare's plays and the higher drama for educational purposes, for both children

and adults, and to organize in various parts of the country centers from which such dramatic presentations can be controlled.

Then at the back of the whole project is the national theater for London, with its radiating influence to all parts of the country, which would finally give the theater that security and guaranteed existence from which it could realize its ideals, uncontaminated by elements that have no interest in development of true art, and free from the necessity of competing with other forms of entertainment.

Notes and Comments

THE question of whether Great Britain should have conscription used to be an ever-recurring topic for discussion in school and university debating societies, and the topic was as enduring as the stock argument that conscription in continental countries made a gap in the career of the student or workman that could never be made up. Some modification now appears to be necessary in the argument, in view of the comprehensive educational scheme recently put into operation by the British War Office, for the benefit of the soldiers now serving in the armies of occupation. If the scheme works as well in practice as it looks imposing on paper, and if employers comply with Mr. Lloyd George's appeal to keep open the posts of those whose task it is to insure compliance with the allied peace terms, it will do much to keep the "citizen turned soldier" in a contented state, with his eyes to the front instead of looking anxiously to the rear.

Few American playgoers are likely to discover for themselves the possibility, pointed out by a reviewer familiar with Benelli's other plays, that "The Jest," now scoring a success in New York, represents a contrast between Teuton and Italian characteristics. Neri, the swashbuckler, he says, is "frankly a perfected type from the Teuton, to the north"; Glanetto, the poet, whose final response to the tyranny of Neri is a crafty revenge, is also "a perfected type from the Latin, to the south." Thus the tragic and engrossing play, in its setting of a past age, comes from a modern who has felt deeply the "influence, forced and tyrannical, of the Teuton upon the Latin," and the "strange, crafty, hopeless, and yet hopeful resistance" of the Latin character. The average playgoer, however, tends to leave such subtleties to the critic, and agree with Shakespeare that "the play's the thing."

"FARMING Made Easy" might be the motto of the man who has invented a machine that cultivates the planted field while the human cultivator may, if such is his desire, sit in the shade and look on. He must, however, be sufficiently free from old-fashioned traditions to cultivate his land circularly or semicircularly instead of in rows, for the virtue of this interesting device is that, once attached to its motor, it goes round and round, each time automatically shortening the distance between itself and the motor, so that the field is neatly cultivated in a series of spirals followed with mechanical accuracy. The machine has been called, by an enthusiastic observer, the "farm-hand that never tires or asks for pay," although of course it demands its daily allowance of gasoline. Its technical name is "symmotor," and when the cultivating device is removed, the motor alone can be used to churn butter or perform any other of the many farm chores now done by motor power.

AMONG the various businesses in which the United States Government engaged as a result of the war, the toy business is not comparatively of much importance, but it is at least an odd kind of activity for the gentleman in the red-white-and-blue suit and generally known as Uncle Sam. The stock-in-trade of his toy shop was made in Germany, just before the war, and consigned to the United States, but the original purchasers refused to accept or pay for the toys because of non-delivery at the agreed time, and the consignment, when it finally arrived, passed into the hands of the government. The government has now sold the toys to dealers in Mexico. The sale suggests a way out for American dealers who are now wondering what to do with German-made toys which they have in stock, and for which the general feeling in the United States offers little prospect of purchasers.

It is much to their honor that the women who released men for active service by undertaking the clerical work of yeomen in the United States navy yards did so well that there is now a likelihood that yeowomen will become permanently a part of the navy establishment. The idea has the support of the Secretary of the Navy, but is meeting with some opposition in the House Committee of Naval Affairs. But there is a practical side of the matter that helps the yeowomen, and has been stated by Captain Richard H. Leigh, acting chief of the Bureau of Navigation. "These women," says Captain Leigh, "have rendered splendid service. They came in at a time during the war when men could not be obtained. Today they are not keeping men out of work, and we could not get enough men to replace them in a year." Expediency, therefore, seems, likely to keep the yeowomen in service at least a year longer; and the Nation as a whole will probably not be sorry if they continue indefinitely.

DESPITE the interest which a puppet show has aroused in the largest American city, there are no visible signs that general theatrical taste moves toward making Mr. Gordon Craig's dream of substituting wooden players for living ones a reality rather than an eccentricity. Puppet plays have come and gone for centuries, and Punch, one puppet among many, is probably known to more people than Hamlet, but the success of the distinguished "actors" now playing in New York is not at all likely to discourage the employment of human players. One wonders what Puccio d'Anniello, the clever peasant of Acerza, who is said to have introduced Punchinello, would think of these twentieth century puppets. Probably they would surprise him; and he would doubtless be pleased to see his name designating their theater. For Punchinello became Punch when he reached England, although it is difficult to say just when he met Jolly.